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HISTORY

OF THE

German Society of Maryland



JOHN STRICKER

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HISTORY

OF THE

German Society of Maryland

COMPILED BY

LOUIS P. HENNIGHAUSEN

READ AT THE MEETINGS OF

THE SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF
THE GERMANS IN MARYLAND

1909

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HISTORY

OF THE

German Society of Maryland.

The history of "The German Society of Maryland" will be more interesting and better understood by some knowledge of the formation and histories of similar societies in other Atlantic ports of North America during the eighteenth century, who still continue their noble work of charity at the present time. They came into existence during the years of 1764 to 1784 in the cities of Philadelphia, Pa.; Charleston, South Carolina; Baltimore, Maryland, and New York, with the object to assist German immigrants in distress and to mitigate and finally to abolish a pernicious system of contract labor of free white persons, which in reality became a system of slavery limited in years. We find that most of the laws governing the conduct of negro slaves, were in the course of time made applicable to the white contract immigrant laborers usually called "Redemptioners."

There is an erroneous impression that these redemptioners were all Germans, when, in fact, persons of all nationalities were kept under that bondage. For many years English, Irish and Scotch had preceded them, and the earliest German immigrants to our country were free settlers who paid for their passage and for their homesteads.

It is to the everlasting credit to these early German immigrants and their descendants that they were the first and, as far as known to the author, the only men who combined to mitigate and at last to free their poor fellow immigrants from the thralldom of this bondage.

THEIR PATRIOTISM AS AMERICANS.

Nor did these early settlers who formed these societies confine themselves to mere humanitarian work, building churches, schools, orphanages, etc., they were also patriotic, public-spirited citizens. When the colonies rose to throw off the English yoke in the years 1776 to 1782, they took an active part in the war for the independence of our country. Every one of these large German societies elected men as their officers, who rendered or had rendered voluntary military service in the American army during the Revolutionary War.

General F. W. Von Steuben, Col. H. E. Lutterloh, Lieut. Col. F. H. von Weisenfels, of New York; General Peter Mühlenberg, Fr. A. Mühlenberg, the first speaker of the House of Congress; Col. Ludwig Farmer, of Pennsylvania; Major Michael Kalteisen, Commander of Fort Johnson, Charleston, South Carolina; Major Karl Friedrich Wiesenthal, M. D., of Baltimore, Maryland, were all distinguished officers of the War of Independence, and served as presidents of the several German societies in their respective states.

An interesting full history of the German Society of Pennsylvania was published by the historian, Dr. Oswald Seidenstricker, Philadelphia, 1876; the history of the New

York Society by Anton Eickhoff, in his "Der Neuen Heimath," E. Steiger and Company, New York, 1884. The history of the German Society of Charleston, South Carolina, has to my knowledge never been published or written. I have therefore given it more space in this work and made use of information furnished by its officer from the records; and of the historical sketches by General J. A. Wagner, published in Deutsche Pioneer, Cincinnati, 1871, p. 2 and 36; The Germans in Colonial Times by Lucy Forney Bittinger, J. P. Lippencott Co., Philadelphia, 1901; Koerner's Deutsche Element, 1880, A. E. Wilde and Company, Cincinnati. The history of the German Society of Maryland is taken from the original records of the society, the earliest records up to the year 1817 being lost, and of later records partly destroyed by the great fire of 1904, also from contemporaneous publications, newspaper and manuscripts, many legislative acts, law reports, personal conversation with old persons who had been redemptioners, letters, etc., etc., relating to *the redemptioners*.

A redemptioner was a person from Europe, desirous, and often induced and persuaded to emigrate to the English colonies of North America, to better his condition, and had not the means to pay for his passage.

The owners and captains of an emigrant vessel to these colonies were willing to take such persons across, if the persons, and if minors, the parents or guardians for them, would sign a contract: that on their arrival they would pay for the passage, by the captain hiring them as servants for a term of years to masters willing to pay the wages in advance to the amount of the passage money.

In law this was known as an apprenticeship, or service entered into by a free person, voluntary, by contract for a term of years, on wages advanced before the service was entered, and a violation of the contract by the servant was punished by corporal punishment and imprisonment. The servants, by performing the service, were redeeming themselves and therefore called "Redemptioners." Various laws were passed from time to time in the several colonies, intended for their protection and defining their status with their masters. By an act of the assembly of Maryland, passed in 1638, the term of service of a redemptioner was limited to four years, but by the act passed in the year 1715, all servants above the age of twenty-five years were to serve five years; those between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years to serve six years; those between the age of fifteen to eighteen years to serve seven years and all below fifteen years up to their twenty-second year.

A so-called custom of the country grew up to give to the servant at the expiration of his service a reward, which was in 1637 (Md. Archives, case of Henry Spinks) judicially ascertained to be: One cap or hat, one new cloth or frieze suit, one shirt, one pair of shoes and stockings, one ax, one broad and one narrow hoe, fifty acres of land and three barrels of corn, which Henry Spinks was adjudged to be entitled to out of the estate of his deceased master, Nicholas Harvey.

Redemptioners came or were sent to Virginia and later to Maryland from their first settlements. The first settlers had taken possession of and were granted large tracts of rich, virgin soil, but there were no laborers to

cultivate it. England, to foster the value of her new colonies, transported her prisoners of war, taken in the insurrections of the Scots and Irish, to America to be sold as redemptioners; the city of London, at one time, sent a hundred homeless children from its streets. In 1672, the average price in the colonies for a full term of a redemptioner was about ten pounds, while an African negro slave for life was worth twenty or twenty-five pounds.* So it appears the master obtained the services of a white person for five years at less than ten dollars a year wages, and the captain of the ship, who transported the redemptioner, received nearly fifty dollars' passage money, a most profitable venture on part of the captain and master, but as hereafter will be read, a most wretched, unprofitable venture on part of the redemptioner.

In most cases, according to the temper and character of the master and intelligence and obedience of the servant, these servants were well treated, but it was mere good luck if they came into the hands of kind, human masters. Many of these servants, after serving their time, became prosperous and even wealthy citizens. It was no disgrace to be or to have been a servant, and intermarriages between masters and servants were not of rare occurrence. There are instances on record where school teachers, and even ministers of the gospel, were in this manner bought by congregations to render their services in their respective offices.

The Reverend Samuel Schwerdfeger, a native of Neustadt in Bavaria, a graduate of the University of Erlangen in the studies of theology and law, when twenty-

*Bancroft's History, Vol. I, p. 125

four years of age, and very poor, fell into the hands of emigrant runners, who shipped him as a redemptioner to Baltimore. He arrived here in the spring of the year 1753, and was offered as "a studiosus theologian" for sale for a term of years to pay for his passage. The Lutheran Congregation of York, Pennsylvania, being at the time at loggerheads with their good old Pastor, Rev. Schaum, heard of this bargain and concluded to buy Rev. Schwerdfeger as their pastor. He remained at York until 1758, joined the Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania, and was sent by the synod as pastor to Frederick, Maryland. A learned apothecary was sold in Baltimore as a redemptioner.

Whilst this is the bright side of the redemptioners' life, it had also a very dark side. The redemptioners on their arrival here were not allowed to choose their masters nor kind of service most suitable to them. They were often separated from their family; the wife from the husband, and children from their parents, were disposed of for the term of years, often at public sale to masters living far apart, and always to the greatest advantage of the shipper. There are many reports of the barbarous treatment they received, how they were literally worked to death, receiving insufficient food, scanty clothing and poor lodging. Cruel punishments were inflicted on them for slight offences when they were at the mercy of a hard and brutal master. Their fellow black slave was often treated better, for he was a slave for life, and it was in the interest of the master to treat him well to preserve him, whilst the poor redemptioner was a slave for a number of years

only, and all his vital force was worked out of him during the years of his service.

As with many masters these servants were treated alike, and had to live in common with and among their negro slaves, it happened that some of the white female redemptioners cohabited and intermarried with the negro slaves and gave birth to mulatto children. This became a great offence to the better portion of the society of the colony, and to remedy this evil the general assembly of Maryland in 1663, chapter 30, passed a most curious, but also one of the most abominable laws which ever disgraced the legislative code of even a slave state. It reads as follows:

AN ACT CONCERNING NEGRO AND OTHER SLAVES.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the right honorable the Lord Proprietary, by the advice and consent of the Upper and Lower Houses of this present assembly, that all negro or other slaves within the Province, and all negro and other slaves to be hereafter imported into the Province, shall serve *durante vita*, and all children born of any negro or other slave, shall be slaves as their fathers were for the term of their lives.

Sec. 2. And for as much as divers free born English women forgetful of their free condition and to the disgrace of our nation, do intermarry with negro slaves, by which also divers suits may arise touching the issue of such women, and a great damage both befall the master of such negroes, for prevention whereof, for deterring such free born women from such shameful matches, be it further enacted by the authority, advice and consent aforesaid, that whatsoever free born woman shall intermarry with any

slave, from and after the last day of this present assembly, shall serve the master of such slave during the life of her husband, and that all the issue of such free born woman so married shall be slaves as their fathers were.

This law was in violation of the ancient maxim that the children of a free woman, the father being a slave, follow the status of their mother and are free. In Maryland therefore, the only State I believe that ever enacted such a law, the child was a slave when either father or mother was a slave. So the presumption was always in favor of slavery. We must assume that this law was honestly intended to prevent future marriages between white women and negro slaves, but these honest legislators little knew and understood the cupidity and depravity of human nature. For, instead of having this effect, many of the owners of white female redemptioners purposely intermarried them with their negro slave men, and thereby legally secured the white female redemptioners as slaves, and also their children. This seems to have been done extensively. In 1681, however, a case occurred which led to the speedy repeal of this law. In the spring of that year Lord Baltimore came on a visit to his Province of Maryland. Among his servants he brought with him an Irish maid servant, named "Nellie." She was a redemptioner. Lord Baltimore soon returned to England, and Nellie was sold for the unexpired term of her service to a resident of the colony. Within two months thereafter the new master of Nellie married her to his negro slave Butler, and thereby made her his slave, and her children also became his slaves under the operation of the law. Lord Baltimore, hearing of this, became very indignant.

and immediately secured the repeal of this horrible law and the enactment of a new law, which effectually did prevent future marriages of white female redemptioners with negro slaves. The preamble of the new law is especially instructive to show us the condition of these poor female redemptioners. It reads:

“And for as much as divers free born English or white women sometimes by the instigation, procurement or connivance of their masters, mistresses or dames, and always to the satisfaction of their lascivious and lustful desires, and to the disgrace not only of the English but also of many other Christian notions, do intermarry with negroes and slaves, by which means divers inconveniences, controversies and suits may arise, touching the issue or children of such free born women aforesaid, for the prevention whereof for the future, be it further enacted, &c., That if any master, mistress or dame, having any free born English or white woman servant as said in their possession or property, shall by any instigation, procurement, knowledge, permission or contrivance whatsoever, suffer any such free born English or white woman servant in their possession, and wherein they have property as aforesaid, to intermarry or contract in matrimony with any slave from and after the last day of this present assembly, that then their said master, mistress or dame, of any such free born woman as aforesaid, shall forfeit and lose all their claim and title to the service and servitude of any such free born woman; and also the said woman servant so married, shall be, and is by this present act, absolutely discharged, manumitted and made free, instantly upon her intermarriage as aforesaid from the services, employment, use, claim or demand of any such

master, mistress or dame so offending as aforesaid. And all children born of such free born woman, so manumitted and free, as aforesaid, shall be free as the woman aforesaid; as also the said master, mistress or dame shall forfeit the sum of ten thousand pounds of tobacco, one half thereof to the Lord Proprietor, and the other half to him or them that shall inform and sue for the same, to be recovered in any Court of Record within this Province by bill, plaint or information; and any priest, minister, magistrate or other person, that shall from and after the publication hereof join in marriage any negro or other slave, to any English or other white woman servant as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten thousand pounds of tobacco, &c."

The passage of this law did not, however, set poor Nellie free, nor liberate her two sons, for they in 1721 petitioned for their freedom, but the Court of Appeals of Maryland (Harris and McHenry Reports, case of "Butler vs. Boarmann") decided that Nellie having been married to the negro slave Butler before the passage of the law of 1681, she as well as her after born children were slaves.

In the first half century of the British colonies the proportion of negro slaves to the white inhabitants was small. Virginia in 1650 contained but one black to fifty white inhabitants (Bancroft Hist., Vol. 1, p. 126) and Maryland still less. The white immigration could not supply the increasing want of farm laborers and the number of black slaves increased rapidly. It was then that the redemptioner lost caste in the colonies south of Pennsylvania. Laws were enacted in Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, placing him in some respects on a

level with the negro slave. In Maryland he could not purchase nor sell anything without the permission of the master. If caught ten miles away from home without written permission of his master, he was liable to be taken up as a runaway, and severely punished. The person who harbored a runaway was fined 500 pounds of tobacco for each twenty-four hours, and to be whipped if unable to pay the fine. There was a standing reward of 200 pounds of tobacco for capturing runaways, and the Indians received for every captured runaway they turned in a "match coat." For every day's absence from work, ten days were added to his time of servitude. The master had the right to whip his redemptioner for any real or imaginary offence, provided he gave him no more than ten lashes for each offence, which must have been a very difficult matter to determine, for offences may be multiplied. The laws also provided for his protection. For excessively cruel punishment the master should be fined and the redemptioner set free. I presume in most cases this was only effective when the redemptioner had influential friends who would take up his case.

No public records were kept of the contracts entered into abroad by the redemptioners, nor of the time of the expiration of their service. The redemptioners were not furnished with duplicates of their contracts. They were sometimes, and could be, mortgaged, hired out for a shorter period, sold and transferred, like chattel, by their masters. (Md. Archives, 1637-50, pag. 132, 486). The redemptioners belonging to the poor and most of them to the ignorant class, it is apparent that under these conditions they were at a great disadvantage against a ra-

pacious master who kept them in servitude after the expiration of their true contract time, claiming their services for a longer period.

For many years the redemptioner had come principally from England, Ireland and Scotland. The growing abuses of the system having become known in England, rigorous laws and measures were adopted and enforced in England for their better protection, and letters and articles appeared in the newspapers warning the poor people from entering these contracts. Public opinion had set against them.

THE GERMAN REDEMPTIONERS.

The great German immigration commenced with the landing of the German Quaker in Germantown, 1683, in Pennsylvania; the Labadist, 1684, in Maryland; the Palatinates, 1709, in New York; the Menonites, 1717 to 1727, in Pennsylvania; the Tunkers, 1719, and Schwenkfelders, 1730 to 1734, in Pennsylvania; the Salzburgers, 1734, in Georgia; 1735 to 1745, the South Germans in South Carolina, and 1710 in North Carolina. These were organized German immigrations under leaders. Not a single redemptioner is reported from among them. Nor do we find that any of the 1,060 Germans who arrived in the years 1753 to January, 1755 (earliest and later records missing) at Annapolis, Maryland, were sold as redemptioners. Hon. Cecilius Calvert, acting Proprietary of Maryland during the minority of Frederick, Sixth Lord of Baltimore, in a letter sent from London to the authorities in Annapolis recommends:

"That these emigrants may be assisted and accommodated in a proper manner to Monocacy (which he understood to be in Frederick County) or where else they shall want to go to settle within the Province. The charges for any service to be in the most moderate manner. The increase of people being always welcome" (Fifth Annual Report of History of Germans in Maryland, p. 15).

It is uncertain when the first German redemptioner arrived in Maryland, and it is doubtful whether many arrived here before the War of Independence.

As wages advanced the trade of shipping redemptioners to this country became highly lucrative. Large profits were made in a successful voyage with a full cargo of human beings, who, on their arrival here, were sold to the highest bidder for a term of years.

The Dutch who in 1620 had sent the first cargo of negro slaves to this country, and had amassed great wealth in the pursuit of the negro slave trade from distant Africa, discovered that it was less troublesome and equally remunerative to engage in a sort of a white slave trade by shipping redemptioners from their own country, Germany, Switzerland and adjoining countries, to the American colonies. The shipping merchants of Holland would send regular agents, or drummers as we now would call them, who received one-half of a doubloon for every redemptioner shipped by them into these colonies. These agents generally appeared in gaudy dress, with flourish of trumpets, and in glowing language depicted the wealth and happiness of the people of this country, whereof all could partake if they only would come here; that they did not need any money for their passage, as

all they had to do was to sign a contract that on their arrival here they would pay for the same out of their first earnings. In this manner these agents would travel from village to village, deluding the poorest and most ignorant to follow them to the new Eldorado.

Whenever such an agent had collected a sufficient number, he would take them personally to the shipping harbor in Holland. It was a gay crowd which traveled in this manner in wagons across the country. The horses and wagons were decorated with gay ribbons, and joyous songs were heard from the emigrants, who believed they were leaving toil and poverty to go to the fabulously rich America to enjoy the ease and plenty of this world's goods. This spirit was artificially kept up by the liberality of the agent until they were safely aboard the ship. I have known several very old persons living in Baltimore who came to this country in this manner. An old man related to me years ago how he came to Baltimore as a redemptioner. He said: "I was a journeyman baker in a small town in Germany; had much work and scant wages. One day being dissatisfied and in bad humor over my condition, I was standing at the door of the bakery, when a well-dressed man passing by stopped and said: 'What is the matter, young man? Why so downhearted?' I told him my condition. 'Why,' said he, 'don't you go to America, where you can earn plenty money with much less work?' I told him that I had not the money to pay for my passage across. 'You don't need any,' said he. 'I will take you along if you want to go. You can pay me for the passage over there out of the first money you will earn. If you do want to go,

make yourself ready; in ten days I will pass here again with a wagon full of emigrants for America, then you may go along.' He then departed. Without my boss knowing anything of it, I packed my clothes in a bundle and made ready to leave. On the appointed day my friend really came into the town in a fine decorated wagon full of emigrants. I seized my bundle, cried a farewell into the room where my boss with his family was sitting, crying to them, to their great astonishment, that I was off for America and jumped on the wagon. Away we went toward Amsterdam, full of joy and in the best of spirit, till we were on board of the vessel and had signed the contract. Then there came a change."

The contract which these redemptioners had to sign in Holland, and which few of them then understood, contained the proviso, that if any passenger died on the voyage, the surviving members of the family, or the surviving redemptioner passengers would make good his loss. Thereby a wife, who had lost her husband during the sea voyage, or her children, on her arrival here would be sold for five years for her own voyage and additional five and more years for the passage-money of her dead husband or dead children, although they may have died in the very beginning of the voyage. If there were no members of the family surviving, the time of the dead was added to the time of service of the surviving fellow passengers. The effects and property of the dead were confiscated and kept by the captain. By this the shipping merchant and the captain of the vessel would gain by the death of a part of the passengers, for the dead did not require any more food and provision. It seems that many acted on

this principle. The ships were often so overcrowded that a part of the passengers had to sleep on deck. Christoph Sauer, in his petition to the Governor of Pennsylvania in 1775, asserts that at times there were not more than twelve inches room for each passenger (I presume he means sleeping room below deck), and but half sufficient bread and water. Caspar Wister, of Philadelphia, in 1752 writes: Last year a ship was twenty-four weeks at sea, and of the 150 passengers on board thereof, more than 100 died of hunger and privation, and the survivors were imprisoned and compelled to pay the entire passage-money for themselves and the deceased. In this year ten ships arrived in Philadelphia with 5,000 passengers. One ship was seventeen weeks at sea and about 60 passengers thereof died. Christoph Sauer, in 1758, estimates that 2,000 of the passengers on the fifteen ships which arrived that year died during the voyage. Heinrich Keppele, the first president of the German Society of Pennsylvania, writes in his diary, that of the 312½ passengers on board of the ship, wherein he crossed the ocean, 250 died during the voyage. In February, 1745, Christoph Sauer relates in his newspaper: "Another ship has arrived. Of the 400 passengers not more than 50 are reported alive. They received their bread every two weeks; some ate their portion in four, five and six days, which should have lasted 15 days. If they received no cooked victuals in eight days, their bread gave out the sooner, and as they had to wait until the 15 days were over, they starved, unless they had money with which to buy of the mate flour at three pence sterling a pound and a bottle of wine for seven kopstick thalers." Then he relates how a man

and his wife, who had eaten their bread within eight days, crawled to the captain and begged him to throw them overboard to relieve them of their misery, as they could not survive till bread day. The captain refused to do it, and the mate in mockery gave them a bag filled with sand and coals. The man and his wife died of hunger before the bread day arrived. But, notwithstanding, the survivors had to pay for the bread which the dead ought to have had.

Not on every ship were the emigrant passengers so ill provided for. The same newspaper reports that in 1748 seven ships left Rotterdam with German emigrants, and as far as known all arrived in good health and vigor. In the next year twenty ships with German emigrants left Rotterdam for Pennsylvania. One of them lost over one-half of its human freight by sickness, etc. In 1750 the government of Pennsylvania passed laws for the better protection of emigrant passengers, but the laws were insufficient and not enforced, and so the evil increased from year to year, fed by the large profits arising therefrom to the owners and captains of the vessels out of the pernicious redemptioner system. It rivaled the horrors of the slave trade in its heartless cruelty. To what extent this redemptioner system could be abused is shown by the authentic and pathetic story of *the white slave, Sally Müller*.*

In the year 1817, three vessels, the ship "Emanuel," 300 tons; the brig "Juffer Johanna," 370 tons, and the brigantine "Johanna Maria" sailed from the port of

*Prof. Hanno Deiler, *Geschichte der Deutschen am Mississippi*, 1901, New Orleans.

Helder, in Holland, with 1,100 redemptioners for New Orleans, La. They arrived there after a passage of about four months on the sixth of March, 1818, with only 597 redemptioners on board, the others (503) had perished during the passage by sickness, from want of food, water and medical attendance. The survivors testified that, although there had been sufficient provision on board of the vessels, the officers and sailors withheld it to extort whatever money the passengers might have, and that the water was foul and full of long worms. Entire families perished and many children who thus had lost their parents were landed. The horrible suffering of these people became known and great indignation and excitement was aroused in the city of New Orleans, so that fourteen days thereafter the legislature of Louisiana passed laws for the better protection of emigrants and the governor was directed to appoint two or more competent men as commissioners to board incoming immigrant vessels to examine their shipping contracts, and afford them the protection of the law; and especially prohibiting the sale of the survivors for the payment of the passage money of their fellow passenger who had died during the voyage.

Already, on the 9th of March, 1818, three days after the arrival of the vessels, Senator Clark offered in the senate of Louisiana a resolution: "that a committee be appointed to join a committee as may be appointed by the house of representatives to ascertain what number of children there are among the German and Swiss redemptioners lately arrived in this port: their names and probable ages; whether any have been sold, and, if sold, to

whom, and at what prices, and to report as early as possible to the legislature."

The resolution was adopted in the senate by nine to one vote, but failed to pass the next day in the house of representatives. If it had passed the fate of the little German girl, which was then sold and kept for twenty-seven years in slavery as a colored person, ignorant of her white descent, married to a negro slave to whom she gave birth of three children, would have been different.

Her name was Salome (called Sally) Mueller, then in her third year of age, a daughter of Daniel Mueller, a shoemaker, and Dorothea Mueller, his wife, born in the village of Langensulzbach, in Elsass.

In 1817 Daniel Mueller, with his wife and four children, a boy eight years old, two younger girls, Dorothea and Sally and a baby, his brother George Mueller, a locksmith, with his wife and two sons; the family Kropp and their daughter Eva, sixteen years old, a cousin of Sally, the families Kolhofer, Thickner and a Mrs. Schutzheimer, a friend and neighbor of Mueller who was midwife at the birth of Sally, and others of the village of Langensulzbach, were emigrants on the aforementioned brig "Juffer Johanna." The wives of both the Mueller brothers died on the high sea and the baby followed in the watery grave. Then Eva Kropp took care of her little cousin Sally and on landing in New Orleans, Eva, although sold in service as a redemptioner, was willing to keep Sally with her, but Sally's father would not consent to it. The father with his children had been sold as a redemptioner to Fitz John Miller, the owner of a plantation at Attakapas, La., and he took Mueller with his three

children to his plantation. A few weeks after they left New Orleans. It was reported that Daniel Mueller, the father, had died of the fever, and soon thereafter that his eight-year-old boy had drowned in the river. Nothing was heard of the two little girls. Years passed, the terms of service of the redemptioners of the "Juffer Johanna" expired in the course of time; Uncle George and his two sons became free men again, and settled and prospered in Woodville, Missouri.

The memory of the terrible experience these redemptioners had endured in their long voyage across the ocean remained a bond of common sympathy and the fate of the two missing children was a theme of frequent inquiry and conversation among them. Their Uncle George Mueller made several journeys in search for his lost nieces, but without finding a trace of them. The children seemed lost. Twenty-four years had passed and not the slightest information of their existence or abode had come to their friends and kindred, when in 1842, Madame Karl, a cousin and fellow passenger of them, passed the coffee-house of Louis Belmonti, near the levee in New Orleans.

The door of the coffee house stood wide open and Madame Karl observed a woman in the room cleaning, who, at the same moment, looked up from her work at her. As Madame Karl saw the features and eyes of the woman, she stood as petrified, the apparition of a woman dear and near to her who had perished on their dreadful voyage appeared to her. Trembling and without breath, she stared at the woman, and in the next minute she rushed into the room with the cry, "You are Sally Mueller, my cousin," and embraced her with tears of joy.

The woman was utterly surprised, assuring Madame Karl that she was mistaken in her, as she was Mary Bridget, a colored woman, a slave belonging to Mr. Belmonti, who had bought her of Fitz John Miller, of Attakapas, and that she did not know anything of her parents or relatives.

Madame Karl, however, felt that she was not mistaken. The long lost child was found, her figure, the black hair, the eyes, nose, chin and general appearance were too striking like the deceased mother, Dorothea Mueller, to admit of a mistake.

She persuaded the woman to go with her to her cousin Eva Kropp, who was married to Franz Schubert, who had been one of the redemptioners on the "Juffer Johanna." Mary Bridget was kindly treated by Mr. Belmonti, who allowed her much freedom. She went with Madame Karl to the suburb Lafayette, the home of the Schuberts. Mrs. Eva Schubert happened to be standing in her house door. Seeing them coming, she greeted from afar Madame Karl, who had not been to visit her for some time. Madame Karl, however, pointed to her companion, the slave, and asked, "Do you know her?" "My God! this is one of the Mueller's children, my cousin Sally," cried Mrs. Schubert, and rushed to the slave, and her husband, who came to the door and seeing the slave, exclaimed: "Isn't this one of the lost children?" There was no doubt with them that the slave, Mary Bridget, was the lost Sally Mueller.

All Lafayette had heard the sad story of the lost children and now, when it was rumored that one of them had been found, the people rushed to Schubert's house to see

her. Mrs. Schutzheimer, the midwife at the birth of Sally, recognized her, and, when a doubt was expressed whether her owner, Belmonti, would credit the identity of his slave to be Sally Mueller, she called attention to two very peculiar birth marks which Sally, the child, had inside of each of her thighs and which Mrs. Eva Schubert, who had taken care of and washed the child for three months after the death of her mother on board of the vessel, well knew, and often when the lost children were the subject of conversation the female redemptioner had remarked that there would be no difficulty in establishing the identity of Sally by reason of these peculiar birth marks on her body. The woman now took the slave to Mrs. Schubert's bed-room, and the birth marks were found. Mrs. Schubert at once went to Mr. Belmonti and claimed the freedom of his slave as a free born white woman, her cousin Sally Mueller. Mr. Belmonti refused to give her up, but mentioned that Miller, of Attakapas, shortly after the sale by him to Belmonti of the slave, had said to him that Bridget had as much claim to her freedom as a free born woman and for him to treat her well and kindly, so she would remain in his service. And Belmonti further remarked, "If I had then a pistol with me, I would have shot Miller."

Mr. Belmonti now restrained his slave in her freedom and from intercourse with her relatives and threatened her with bodily chastisement if she failed to obey.

Her relatives and friends then caused a petition for her freedom to be filed in the first district court of New Orleans. Judge Buchanan and many prominent Germans contributed money to pay the costs, expenses and

lawyers' fees in the celebrated and protracted case. The renowned attorneys, W. Upton, Christian Roselius (also a former redemptioner), F. Upton, and Bonford appeared for Sally Mueller, and Messrs. Grymer, Micon, Canon, Sigur and Caperon were the attorneys for Belmonti; Franz Schubert gave bail of \$1,000 when Sally, for an attempt to leave Belmonti, was thrown into prison. On the 23rd day of May, 1845, the trial commenced. Witnesses who lived near Kattakapas in the years of 1820 to 1824 testified that the child, Mary Bridget, was called the "Dutch Girl;" doctors testified that the birth marks on the body of Sally Mueller could not be produced by artificial means. Numerous witnesses testified to her family resemblance of the Muellers and that she was a white person; but there were also witnesses to the contrary produced by Fitz John Miller, who testified that they knew of negro slaves as white in color and features as Sally Mueller. The case went up to the court of appeals of Louisiana and, on the 23rd day of June, 1845, Sally Mueller was declared a free born white person, the daughter of Daniel Mueller, deceased. Aside of the testimony of the relatives, the presence of the birth marks were considered as of weight in establishing her identity. Sallie Mueller had only a dim recollection that she had been in early childhood on board of a vessel at sea. She had no recollection of her sister who forever remained lost, nor of how she had come to Attakapas. On obtaining her freedom she lived with her cousin, Mrs. Schubert. She later left the city and is reported to have married a white man named Frederick King with whom she went to California.

The sale of free white persons as redemptioners to free negroes does not appear isolated, for we read in section XIII, Louisiana Digest of Civil Laws, 1808:

"Whereas free colored persons in violation of the true intent and meaning of the law passed on June 7th, 1806, have bought the service of white persons, etc." The act then annuls all such contracts and instructs the attorney-general to proceed against those who do not immediately release the persons so in their service.

In Pennsylvania and Maryland the service of the German redemptioners were usually bought by Germans or their descendants of earlier immigration and stood therefore on a more social equality with their fellow men. It is known that many of these redemptioners after their years of service rose by their industry, skill and economy to wealth and influence.

The author in his youth was acquainted with several old gentlemen of wealth and high social standing in Baltimore city, who, in their youth, had come here as redemptioners.

But with all this, Freiherr von Fürstenwerther, who traveled in America in 1817, in his book relates that two free negroes had bought in Baltimore two German families as redemptioners and that the German citizens of Baltimore hearing of it, at once contributed the money and bought their freedom and took proper measures to prevent a repetition of such occurrence.

Whilst there were many abuses of redemptioners in their service, it was the horrors of the ocean trip across from Europe which was the principal cause for the formation of the "German Societies" in the Atlantic ports in the eighteenth century.

The German newspapers in Pennsylvania were in those years numerous and influential. (Benj. Franklin published three.) Christian Sauer, and after his death in 1757 his son, Christian Sauer, Jr., in their Germantown paper, especially, published the terrible suffering, lists of the dead and horrors on these Dutch emigrant vessels and appealed to the governor and authorities for redress.

It was then on the 26th of December, 1764, that sixty-five citizens of Philadelphia, Germans or of German descent, among them men of wealth and influence, met in the Lutheran schoolhouse and organized the renowned "German Society of Pennsylvania" for the protection and aid of German immigrants and their descendants. It was a strong organization from its beginning. Heinrich Keppele, a wealthy German merchant, was its first president from 1764 to 1781. In the first year of its existence, 1765, it procured better laws from the legislature for the protection of the emigrants and remained vigilant as to the strict observance of the same. It cared for the indigent sick and assisted the poor. Illustrious men deemed it an honor to serve as officers. Major General Mühlenberg, of the Revolutionary War, whose statue adorns the hall of fame in the national capitol at Washington; his brother, Fr. H. Mühlenberg, the president of the first house of congress, and other prominent famous men have been its presidents and officers. In 1806 it erected a fine building, maintained schools, opened a large library, helped the poor, and as a strong public spirited organization after 144 years of existence promises for generations to come to diffuse the humane sentiments of its noble founders.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA,

Organized January 15th, 1766.

It is not generally known that the colony of South Carolina had an early and numerous German immigration. In 1675 many Hollanders and Germans settled on James Island and founded Jamestown. Rev. Pastor Bolzius, one of the leaders of the Salzburger refugees, who settled in 1734 on the Savannah river, in Georgia, mentions in his diary that Germans were inhabitants of Charleston, S. C.; in the years from 1730 to 1750, Germans constantly arrived by English ships and settled in the western parts near the border of the Indian country. In 1735 an organized congregation under their pastor, Rev. Johann Giessendanner, came and settled Orangeburg. On the forks of Saluda and Broad river so many Germans had settled that it was called "Dutch Forks." In 1760 there were numerous German settlements at Hard Labor Creek, in Edgefield; Lexington, Newberry, Spartanburg, Laurens and Richland. In 1763 a Baron Stümpel, a Prussian officer who had obtained from the English government a grant of a large tract of land in South Carolina, induced about 600 Rhinelanders to follow him to his new possession. On the way across his money gave out and he abandoned them. They arrived in the spring of 1764 in two ships at Charleston short of funds.* The legislature granted them 500 pounds sterling and 200

*Ramsay's History of South Carolina, 1809.

muskets with ample ammunition and sent them under the escort of Captain Calhoun to the German district of Saxe-Cobourg in the western part of the colony, where they settled on land given to them. In 1752 the first German Lutheran Church was organized in Charleston. Rev. Johann Luft was the first pastor; his successors were the pastors, Rev. Johann S. Hahnbaum, Rev. Friedrich Daser, Rev. Christian Streit, Rev. Johann Christopher Faber, Rev. Matthias Friedrichs, Rev. Carl Faber, and 1811 Rev. Dr. Johann Buchanan, under whom it became an English Lutheran Church.

Michael Kalteisen, the first president of the German Society of Charleston, S. C., is first mentioned in the year 1762 as a partner of the firm of "Braun & Kalteisen," merchants. He was very popular and considered the leading citizen of the German population of the city to whom they would go for advice and assistance. The arrival of the destitute 600 emigrants of Baron Stümpel's ill-starred enterprise, abandoned by their leader and assisted by the colony, and hearing of the organization of the humane "German Society" in Philadelphia, induced Kalteisen to appeal to his friends to meet in his house to form a similar society in Charleston. On the fifteenth day of January, 1766, fifteen citizens met and, after due deliberation, organized "The German Friendly Society of Charleston," which now, after an existence of over 142 years, is still in full vigor of life, continuing the good work and noble principle of its founders. Michael Kalteisen was elected its first president, and held that office for the next eight years. The society prospered and at the breaking out of the revolution it had a hundred

members and so well financially provided that its patriotic members advanced the revolutionary government of the state in its struggle for independence in the war from 1776 to 1782 out of the funds of the society the sum of £2,300. Kalteisen, an ardent American patriot, on the 12th day of July, 1775, set on foot the plan of a German military organization, which, under the name of the German Fusileers, in 1776, numbered over a hundred members, Kalteisen being its second lieutenant. These fusileers* took an honorable part in the war. In 1779 they took part in the battle at Port Royal and with the continental army under General Lincoln in the siege of Savannah, where their Captain Scheppert was killed in the same assault in which General Pulaski fell.

After the war Kalteisen served in the first and several succeeding legislatures of South Carolina.

On the 18th day of July, 1794, he was appointed captain of artillery and engineers of the regular United States Army,[†] and given the command of Fort Johnson in the Charleston harbor, which command he retained until his death was announced on the 3rd day of November, 1807, by the firing of seventeen guns from the fort, which were answered by the same number of guns from boats in the harbor, and all flags in town and shipping were placed at half-mast. He was born at Wachtelsheim, in Würtemberg, and died at the age of 79 years, 4 months and 17 days.

He remained all his life an active member and took a deep interest in the affairs of his beloved German society.

*German Pioneer, Cincinnati, 1871, General Wagner, 1736-40.

†Heitman's Historical Register of U. S. Army for 1789-1903.

It was at his special request that his remains were buried in a vault under the hall of the fine building which the society had erected on Archdale street in the year 1801. A costly memorial of fine marble with appropriate inscription was placed in front of the vault. The bombardment of Charleston by the Union forces on the 17th of September, 1864, destroyed the building, memorial and vault. A new vault has been built with suitable inscription. In the year 1803 the society opened a German school, wherein beside German and English, Latin and Greek were taught and twenty poor children were instructed free of charge. In 1805 a German library was opened. A special fund was set aside for the assistance of German emigrants in distress, which amounted in the years 1850 to 1860 to over \$50,000, and about \$1,500 were annually disbursed in support of widows and orphans of Charleston.

In 1791 the society was incorporated with a membership of 169 and a capital of \$8,643.58 and continued to prosper financially so that at the time of the destruction of their building by the bombardment in 1863 it had a capital of more than \$100,000, which, being invested mostly in southern securities, was like its membership materially reduced by this calamity. The remaining members, steadfast in their devotion to its noble humane work, continued with renewed energy and gained members now also citizens of English, Scotch and Irish descent. They bought a lot of ground for the erection of a new building and, in 1866, January 17th, celebrated the first centennial of its existence, in which celebration most all societies of Charleston took part. After religious

services in the St. John's Lutheran German Church a banquet was held. Rev. John Buchanan, who, at the fiftieth annual celebration had rendered the same service, delivered the oration. The society at the Charleston Exhibition in the year 1902 celebrated a jubilee banquet at which 250 persons took part, among them the officials and most prominent citizens of Charleston.

The German Society of Maryland next in time was organized not later than the year 1783 and its interesting history will hereinafter be given at large and in detail as far as the records, not lost or destroyed by the great fire of 1904, are available.

The fourth of these societies was organized on the 23rd day of August in the year 1784 by thirteen citizens of the city of New York under the name of *The German Society of New York*.

Col. Heinrich E. von Lutterloh was its first president, and Col. Friedrich von Weissenfels (both officers in the Revolutionary Army) its vice-president. General von Steuben was president from January 21, 1795, to January 25, 1804. This large and influential society, which by its report for the year 1903 shows a membership of 1,070 and a capital of \$181,001.34, and by its employment bureau in 1903 assisted 10,801 persons, has had amongst its officers many renowned men. Philip D. Arcularius was president 1804-06; George Arcularius, 1810-12 and 1824-26; Jacob Lorillard, 1819-21 and 1835-37; Johann Jacob Astor, 1837-45; L. W. Faber, 1841-45; Gustav Schwab, 1855; Sigmund Kauffman, 1874. Gustav H. Schwab, 1903-06.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF MARYLAND.

The records of the organization and of the early period until the year 1817 of this society are lost. We do not know the exact date of its organization. Travelers who visited North America in the eighteenth century mention its existence, and Franz Löher in his admirable history of the Germans in America (Cincinnati, 1847, p. 81) states that it was organized at the same time, "1764," when the Pennsylvania Society was founded. This date being, however, uncertain, we will take a short review of the conditions of the German inhabitants of the State of Maryland generally and especially of the inhabitants of Baltimore before and within the period of its probable beginning.

Dr. E. J. Wolf and L. Beard write in their Church History:

In 1710 some of the Palatinates settled in Frederick County, in and about the year 1720 they built the first church in said county at their settlement called Jerusalem. In 1733 the German settlers erected a church at the Monocacy river and in 1735 at Frederick. The missionaries Rev. Melchior Muhlenburg and Rev. Michael Schlatter report in 1747-1748 to Germany that more than 1,000 German settlers lived in the valley of the Monocacy. William Eddis, an officer under Governor Eden, in Maryland, in the years 1769 to 1776, in his Letters to a friend in England published 1792 in London under the title "Letters from America," writes that it was the immigration of the Germans who

mainly increased the population of Maryland and by their industry developed the colony.

The Germans in the years 1732 to 1776 settled largely Western Maryland from Baltimore to the western boundary lines. In 1771, and again in 1773, they elected Jonathan Hager as a member of the Legislature of Maryland. He was a German immigrant and the laws of England prohibited any person not born an English subject to be a member of a legislative body. The legislature of Maryland passed an enabling act which had to be approved by Lord Baltimore, the proprietor of the Province.

Governor Eden of Maryland, in his letter of January 23, 1773, to Lord Dartmouth in England, writes:

"I should be extremely sorry if the Explanation I am to give to your Lordship of the motive for passing the Acts, Cap 1 should not prove satisfactory; for I can venture to assure your Lordship that this Act was not intended to contravene the Statute in any degree, and that the People, in whose Favor it was passed, have the merit of being most useful subjects. In consequence of the Encouragement given by Statute, a great Number of German Emigrants have settled in North America, particularly in Pennsylvania, and the frontier counties of Maryland. They are generally an industrious laborious People. Their Improvement of a Wilderness into well stock'd Plantations, the Example, and beneficial Effects of their extraordinary Industry, have raised, in no small Degree, a Spirit of Emulation among the other Inhabitants. That they are a most useful People, and merit the public Regard is acknowledged by all who are acquainted with them."

Germans were among the first settlers of Baltimore. As early as May 2, 1754, Governor Sharp of Maryland in his report to Lord Baltimore, the proprietor of the province, mentions the Germans as the best element among the inhabitants of Baltimore. In the year 1750, when "Baltimore Town" contained but 25 houses and less than 200 inhabitants, the first German Reformed Congregation of Baltimore town was organized. It is still in existence, now located on North Calvert, near Read street. It erected its first church about the year 1756 on North Charles street, near Saratoga street. The German Lutherans, until the year 1756, worshiped in the same building with the Reformed and about that year separated and proceeded to purchase a lot of ground on Saratoga street, then called Fish street. Not having enough money to erect a church building, they built a school-house, wherein they held their religious services on Sundays and holidays until they had accumulated a capital to erect a house of worship on Gay street, now called "The Zion Church." Mr. Moritz Wörschler was their worthy schoolmaster. We find him mentioned in the annals of the church from the year 1758 to the year 1773. The Rev. Philip Wilhelm Otterbein in 1774 organized on Conway, near Sharp street, the so-called "Otterbein Church," a German Lutheran congregation of a large membership, out of which developed the numerous sect calling themselves "The United Brethren in Christ." German professional men, merchants, mechanics and artisans came in the eighteenth century in large numbers to Baltimore, mostly direct from Germany, and many from York county and other parts of Pennsylvania. In

the year 1764 Nicholas Hasselbach, a printer and paper-maker, came from Philadelphia and settled with his family in Baltimore. He had been in the paper-making, printing and publishing business in Philadelphia, where he landed an emigrant from Germany in August, 1749. He was a man of enterprise and success and had accumulated considerable wealth. He published German almanacs and religious works and, in 1762, was a member of the publishing firm of Ant. Armbruster and N. Hasselbach, Philadelphia. He brought with him to Baltimore a complete outfit of German and English type and printing press. Being established in Baltimore, he published school and other books, etc., in the German and English language and contemplated publishing a German translation of the Bible. Only one specimen of his publications is known to be preserved to the present time. It was republished by George W. McCreary, assistant librarian of the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1903, with a biography of Nicholas Hasselbach, from which the writer has the information. Hasselbach was the first printer in Baltimore. Shortly after his arrival here, July 6, 1765, he purchased a lot of ground 33x99 feet of what is now No. 414 East Baltimore street from Thomas Harrison; in 1768 a lot corner of Charles and Pratt streets; in 1769 a lot southeast corner of Gay and Lombard streets, and a lot south side of Mercer street.

On his death his estate was assessed at \$50,000.

In 1769 he went on a business trip to Europe and was lost at sea. In the year 1773 his widow sold his printing materials to William Goddard, who, August 20, 1773, issued the first number of the first newspaper published

in Baltimore under the title of "The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser" and "The Baltimore American." Hasselbach and his family were members of the first German Reformed Congregation.

As early as 1779, less than three years after the Declaration of Independence, a resolution was introduced in the senate of the general assembly of Maryland that Messrs. Hanson, Beale and Fischer translate into the German language certain acts of the assembly, and, in 1787, it was ordered by the house of delegates that the printer of Fredericktown be directed *to translate into the German* language the proceedings of the Committee on Federal Constitution and the resolves of the general assembly thereon to be distributed, and print 300 copies to be equally distributed in Frederick, Washington and Baltimore counties.

This was the first official recognition by the State of the existence of the German language among its inhabitants.

DR. KARL FRIEDRICH WIESENTHAL,

The First President of the German Society of Maryland.

One of the most prominent German citizens of Baltimore town at this period was Karl Friedrich Wiesenthal, M. D. He was born in Prussia in the year 1726, studied medicine in Germany, and in the year 1755 emigrated to Baltimore, where he settled and practiced as a physician until his death in the year 1789. We find him a member of the church council of the German Lutheran Zion Church in 1769, and he is supposed to be the annalist himself to whom we owe the interesting chronicles of the Zion Church, compiled by Rev. Henry Scheib and published by the society of the History of the Germans in Maryland, Second Annual Report, 1887-88, p. 57. Dr. Wiesenthal in 1762 was one of the committee of five to negotiate for the purchase of the ground whereon the church and schoolhouse were to be erected, and to facilitate the purchase he bought part of the ground for himself. He appears at the head of the 147 subscribing members of the Rules and Regulations of the Church adopted in 1773; he was a member of the church council, and on April 3, 1787, for the last time, elected as the presiding member thereof. Dr. Wiesenthal was not only a good Christian, a successful physician, but also a true patriot and public-spirited citizen. During the War of Independence he warmly espoused the cause of the patriots and his services and advice were of great value to the State and country.

In 1771 he became naturalized. In January, 1775, he was made a member of the Committee of Observation of Baltimore County and in December of the same year he received the appointment of superintendent of the manufacture of saltpetre for the State to be used in the making of gunpowder. On March 2, 1776, he was commissioned by the council a surgeon-major of the First Maryland Battalion, commanded by Colonel Smallwood. In a letter to the council of safety, written at this time and still extant, he expresses his willingness to assist the cause to the extent of his power, strength and abilities and to go with the troops wherever they should be ordered. On the 12th of March he published an appeal to the public for linen and old sheeting for bandages. In the same year he was medical purveyor for the Maryland troops and examiner of candidates for medical positions in the service. In 1777 he was made surgeon-general of the Maryland troops. Dr. Wiesenthal owned and resided in a brick dwelling on the southeast corner of Gay and Fayette streets, extending to Frederick street. In the parts extending on Frederick street, which are still standing, Dr. Wiesenthal and after his death, his son, Andrew Wiesenthal, M. D., conducted a medical school and a dissecting room. See advertisement in No. 59 (1796) *Der Neue Unparteiische Baltimore Bote und Maryland Staats-Register*, Mittwoch, May 4 (The New Impartial Messenger and Maryland State Register of Wednesday, May 4, 1796), a weekly German newspaper published in Baltimore by Samuel Sauer, wherein Dr. Wiesenthal offers to several students comforts in his house, where they will have advantages as perhaps nowhere else in this country

can be found in instruction in dissection, etc. In the same year Dr. Andrew Wiesenthal delivered a course of lectures on anatomy in Baltimore. The German physicians, Dr. Wilhelm Zollickoffer, Dr. Henry Keerl, Dr. John Peter Ahl and others were also practicing in Baltimore in those years. There is only the one No. 59 of the New Impartial Messenger, etc., preserved. It is in a glass frame in our city library. The heading of the paper indicates that there were German newspapers published in the city of Baltimore prior to the New Impartial Messenger and the addition of "Maryland Staats-Register" indicates that there was a merger of a former separate Maryland State Register. These German publications, wherein we most likely would find the date of the beginning of the German Society of Maryland being lost, a search in "Griffith's Annals of Baltimore" in the library of the Maryland Historical Society disclosed on page 703 the following entry:

"1783, directly after the Peace, several merchants from other States and other parts of this State settled here, among whom were Messrs. Slubey, Dall, Stauffer, Stark, Kimmel, Isaac Salomon and Johannot, and a number of European gentlemen, among whom were Grundy, Coopman, Schroeder, Seekamp, Koneke, Zollickoffer, Valk. By the Minerva, Capt. Bels, Harmony and other vessels there were brought a great many Irish and German Redemptioners and A SOCIETY FOR THE AID OF THE GERMANS, NOT SPEAKING THE LANGUAGE OF THE COUNTRY, was formed."

In Quinan, Medical Annals of Baltimore, we find, "year 1782, page 15, Dr. Henry Keerl arrived from Ger-

many," and, "in 1784, *Dr. Charles F. Wiesenihal, physician to the German Society,*" and later, "Dr. William Zollikoffer."

In the Maryland Journal of Tuesday, August 10, 1784, the following thanks of the society were published:

"To Capt. Claus Kulkens, of the Brig Lavater:

"Sir: The brutal advantage which has been taken by some Masters of Vessels, of their power over their passengers, has induced a number of inhabitants of this place, (in imitation of their brethren in Philadelphia) to form themselves into a Society, for the protection of such of their countrymen as may be induced to come to this State, and guard them from the oppression and barbarity of unfeeling men.

"Upon inquiry concerning the usage of the people on board of your brig 'The Lavater,' we find, with peculiar satisfaction, that your attention to those principles which should animate a Christian heart, has rendered their situation as easy and comfortable as circumstances would permit. We cannot, sir, restrain our strong desire we feel of expressing to you our warmest acknowledgments, and publicly to offer you our sincerest thanks, which we consider as the smallest Tribute due, for your generosity and tenderness.

By Order of the *German Society*

JOHN CONRAD ZOLLIKOFFER, Sec.

Baltimore, August 9th, 1784."

These notes point to the year 1783 as the beginning of the "German Society of Maryland," especially as they refer to the arrival of many Irish and German redemptioners at that time. The abuse and misery these poor

people suffered on their sea voyage had aroused the Germans in Philadelphia in 1764 to organize for their aid and protection, and as John Conrad Zollikoffer says: It was in imitation of their brethren of Philadelphia they formed themselves into a society. The historian, Löher, says the Maryland society, was formed about the same time (1764) and the Charleston, S. C., was undoubtedly formed in 1766 in imitation of the Pennsylvania society. Whatever year it may have been, family tradition and other notes point to Dr. Karl Friedrich Wiesenthal as the prime mover and first president of the society and for a beginning not later than the year 1783. We shall be the more inclined to accept him as the founder of this noble humane society when we read the notice of his death taken from the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser of June 2, 1789. It says: "The Shaft he so often warded from others has pierced him at last. Yesterday morning, about half-past seven o'clock, departed this life Dr. Charles Frederick Wiesenthal, in the 63rd year of his age after having practiced in this town for 34 years. If the strictest attention in his profession which humanity could excite and that success which might be expected from superior medical abilities improved in an uncommon measure by reason and observation deserve to be remembered, the tears of gratitude must flow in sorrowful profusion. He is gone! and the pain of reflection is the more heightened because it is at the time when he was in daily expectation of the return of an absent and only son whose virtues and abilities are beloved and admired by all who know him." His son was at the time pursuing his studies in Europe. Who were his associates in the found-

ing of the German Society aside of John Conrad Zollikoffer and Dr. Wilhelm Zollikoffer, we cannot state. Brantz Mayer, in his memoir and genealogy of the Maryland Family of Mayer, which originated in the city of Ulm; Baltimore, 1878, states on page 36 that his father, Christian Mayer, on the 3rd of January, 1785, became a member of "the German Society." There were many wealthy and public spirited German citizens, or of German descent, in the city in those years. W. Griffith in his *Annals of Baltimore*, printed by Frederick G. Schaeffer, Baltimore, 1821, on page 72, writes in the year 1776: Officers in the German Company in 1776 were Peter Mackenheimer, George P. Keeport (Kuhbord), John Lohre, Christ. Myers, Samuel Gerock, John Lindenberger, John Mackenheimer, John Ritter and George Cole, with the remark, "this does not include the Rifle Company."

Before the independence of America, England had a monopoly of the foreign trade of the country. During the war all foreign trade was suspended, but now, after the recognition by Great Britain of the independence of the United States, the merchants of Hamburg and Bremen located branch houses in Baltimore and their vessels with cargoes of linen and other products of Germany, and principally with immigrants, arrived here, and returned with cargoes of tobacco to their home ports. Baltimore became more and more a popular port for the immigrants to land from Europe and especially from Germany. Among the earliest of the Germans to land here after the war and but a few months after the treaty was John Jacob Astor from Waldorf, Germany, who came here as an emigrant with a few hundred dollars' worth of

musical instruments to dispose of on commission. He went from here to New York, where, by his industry, enterprise and integrity, he accumulated millions of dollars and became the president of the German Society of New York. John Frederick L. Amelung arrived in 1784 with a number of glass manufacturers from Germany and erected an extensive factory on the Monocacy river in Frederick county, and in 1796, with his son, F. L. F. Amelung, built the glass factory on the south side of the basin in Baltimore city. Frederick Leypold arrived here about the same time, and with Charles Carts as partner, in the year 1784, erected a sugar refinery in South Baltimore. The merchants, J. B. von Kappf and ——— Ansbach, under the firm of von Kappf & Ansbach, in 1795 established their extensive tobacco export and import business. Christian Meyer, a merchant from Ulm, Germany, who, in 1817, became the president of the German Society, arrived here in 1784. Heinrich Schroeder, Louis Brantz, Samuel Etting, Michael Kimmel, William Lorman, Dr. Heinrich Keerl, John H. Friese, F. W. Brune and others who, in later years appear as officers of the German Society, came here in those years. The outbreak of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars, which lasted till 1815, interrupted the trade with and the immigration from Germany. Very few emigrants arriving in Baltimore during this period from Germany, there was little activity of the German Society of Maryland, which then had for its object solely the protection of the emigrants on board of the vessels which brought them here and on their arrival to guard them against oppression so that no unfair advantage be taken of their ignorance of the

country, its laws and language, and advise and assist those who intended to settle in the interior. We only know of its continued existence during these years by it being mentioned by travelers who published their journeys. The German population of Baltimore in those years, many of them natives of Baltimore in the second and third generation, maintained a large Reformed, two Lutheran, a Calvinist, a Baptist and a Dunkard congregation, wherein the services were conducted in the German language, with parish schools. A German newspaper was published. Samuel Sauer, a printer who came here from Philadelphia in 1792, published here the following books in the German language:

1795, Johann Lassencius' Politische Geheimnisse vieler hin und wieder heutigen Tages einreisender unartigen Atheisten, Gedruckt von S. Sauer und Jones.

1795, Der heilige Krieg, wie derselbe geführt wird von Christo Jesu wieder den Teufel.

1795, Count Roderick's Castle 2 Vol. on one, printed by same Sauer and S. Keating.

1796, Dem Andenken Deutscher Dichter und Philosophen, gewidmet George Washington von Deutschen in America, published by S. Keating.

1796, Der Psalter des Königs und Propheten Davids.

1796, A. B. C. Buchstabier und Namen Buch.

1797, Das kleine David'sche Psalterspiel, 2 verbesserte Auflage nebst Appendia, Die kleine Harfe.

1798, Der merkwürdige Lebenslauf, die sonderbaren Bekehrungen und Entzückungen des verstorbenen Dr. De Beneville.

1799, Christliches Handbüchlein von Johannias Tübinger.

1801, Der geschwinde Rechner, Almanacs, etc.

Samuel Sauer combined with his printing establishment in partnership with William Gwinn a type foundry, which proved a great success.

Among the prominent citizens of these years who were active in public affairs and in German Society were mentioned: Adam Fonerden, Baltzer Schaeffer, Peter Frick, members of the City Council in 1797; Adam Fonerden became later a delegate to the Maryland Legislature: Capt. Jacob Keeport (Kulhbord), Capt. John Stricker and Col. John Mackenheimer, officers in the Revolutionary War; Michael Diffenderfer, Wilhelm Raborg, John Dobler, Philip Littig, Michael Schryock, Peter Sauerwein, August Tegtmeyer, Ludwig Tegtmeyer, Wilhelm Keilholtz, Jacob Ad. Knott, Ernst Fauth, Peter Atn. Karthaus, Nicholas Emich, Col. Peter Almigh, George Warner, Friedrich Eiseln, Peter Hoffman, Lorenz Thomsen, David Hoffman, Jacob Schley, William Schroeder, Michael Warner, Wilhelm Krebs, Erasmus Uhler, Heinrich Keerl, Justus Hoppe, Johann Leypold, Wendel Michael, Fred. Waesche, Ludwig Brantz, David Bixler, August Schwatka, Heinrich Winter, Christian Weishampel, Heinrich Dukehart, Conrad Reil, Johann Fusselbach, Jacob Small, Capt. John Schirm, Christian Keller, Herman Alrichs, Ludwig Hering, Peter Gold, Captain Haubert, Capt. Michael Peters, Capt. Daniel Schwarzman and Capt. George Steever, captains in the War of 1812 to 1814. These citizens took an active interest in our city affairs. The city was then divided into eight wards and each ward was represented by two members in the City Council. Among the sixteen members of the City Council in the year 1806 the following names

appear: First Ward, George Decker, Henry Stauffer; Second Ward, Jacob Small; Third Ward, Wm. Lorman; Fourth Ward, George P. Keepert; Fifth Ward, Balzer Schaeffer, John Shirm; Sixth Ward, John Miller; Seventh Ward, Ludwig Hering and Frederick Schaeffer. The names of Peter Hoffman, Adam Fonerden, Peter Frick, Christopher Raborg, John Mackenheimer, Samuel Frey, Peter Diffenderfer, John Snyder, William Warner and George Woelper also appear as members of the City Council in the years from 1807 to 1814.

THE GERMAN CHURCHES OF BALTIMORE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

The first German Reformed Congregation which in the middle of the eighteenth century had its church on North Charles street, at or near the northwest corner of Saratoga street, had divided in 1770 by a large number of its members withdrawing and organizing the Second German Reformed Congregation, which, in 1774, elected Rev. Philip William Otterbein as pastor and erected the church on Conway street, between Sharp and Hanover streets, where it still continues to worship in the German language. The First Reformed Church, under the administration of Rev. Mr. Pomp and the leadership of Michael Diffenderfer, Daniel Diffenderfer, Peter Diffenderfer, Frederick Meyers and Jacob Meyers in 1785, resolved to build a larger church at the northwest corner of Baltimore and Front streets. The cornerstone was laid on the first of September, 1785, and on the 20th of June, 1787, the first service was held in the new church. The members, however, soon became dissatisfied with the location of the church on account of the proximity of the Jones' Falls, which often flooded its banks and the noise of the passing vehicles crossing the nearby Baltimore street bridge, and authorized Jacob Hoffman, Peter Diffenderfer, George Decker and others, eighty-two male members voting in favor of it, to sell the church. This committee soon effected a sale thereof, which was ratified by the congregation in August, 1796. The congregation

then bought a lot of ground on the north side of Second street, nearly in the bed of Holliday street as now cut through. The lot had a 100-foot front by 200 feet depth. Melchior Keener, Andrew Steiger, George Decker, Peter Diffenderfer, Nicholas Tchudy and others were the active committee in the erection of the new church, which was 50 by 80 feet in dimension, with a steeple about 200 feet high, with three bells weighing forty-five hundred pounds and a large clock, which became known as the Town Clock. The cornerstone of this new church was laid the 28th day of April, 1796, and it was finished in September, 1797. The congregation increased in membership and influence. Many of its members were in the second, third and even fourth generation in this country and had gradually become estranged from the German mother tongue. The incessant strife of languages for domination had been going on. The English is the official and dominant language of our country, but it was not the exclusive language spoken by its first settlers nor is it to this day the common vernacular in every part of the United States. In Maryland, and especially in Baltimore, the German language spoken by a respectable minority of its citizens was always recognized by the authorities with a friendly disposition, the surest and only way to overcome it. The intense, often fanatical, love which men have for the language of their parents or rather of their mothers, grows out of the subconscious memory of the sweet words of love caresses and kindness received in their infancy. If he is raised in a community where largely different language is also friendly spoken to him in childhood, it takes but one or two generations and he will lose his attach-

ment for his mother language and so it came that in February, 1818, Dr. Michel Diffenderfer and thirty-five other members of the First German Reformed Congregation petitioned the consistory for permission to have English preaching in the church on every Sabbath afternoon. The Synod granted the petition. This caused a great deal of excitement and trouble. A committee consisting of Peter Diffenderfer and Jacob Hoffman invited Rev. Lewis Meyer to pay them a visit and preach in German and English. On a Sabbath morning in the month of September, 1818, Dr. Meyer preached a sermon in the German language to a very large congregation, and in the afternoon preached another in the English language to an immense concourse of people. The excitement was intense. The members who feared the extinguishment of the German language in their church charged it being done in violation of the charter and founding of the church to have English preaching and some of them threatened violence to the minister. Their fears were well grounded, for, within ten years thereafter, in 1827, the last sermon in the German language was preached in this church. It became exclusively English in language, known as the First English Reformed Church, but lost in membership and influence.

Different was the course of the German Evangelical Lutheran Zion Congregation, which was organized about the same time the Reformed Church was organized (1750) and continues to the present day to worship in the German language, a vigorous large congregation.

In the year 1773, it adopted a new constitution and by-laws, which were subscribed by one hundred and forty-

seven members. We find among these subscribers the names of many of our prominent families of our city of the present day. In 1808 it erected the church building on Gay street, between Saratoga and Lexington streets, on a lot of ground extending to Holliday street. The dimension of the building is 99 feet in length by 75 feet in width. The costs were \$36,750.69, paid by the contribution of 265 of its members, whereof we have a complete list, published in Second Annual Report of the Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland, pages 57 to 75.

IN TIME OF WAR AND FAMINE.

In 1814, when the war of Great Britain with our country had lasted for more than a year and the English had suffered keenly from the many privateers fitted out in our harbor, Admiral Warren of the British Navy said: "Baltimore is a doomed town."

The English came with a fleet of more than seventy ships to destroy Baltimore and, on Sunday, September 11th, 1814, anchored off North Point twelve miles from the city and, on the next day, landed about 7,000 men of infantry, artillery, marines and sailors fully equipped for battle and advanced toward the city.

Their warships proceeding up the Patapsco to bombard the city from the river, to assist the army in the work of capture and destruction.

The city had heard of the threats and was informed of the design of the enemy and prepared to make a heroic defense. In August, 1814, a committee of vigilance and safety of 30, whereof the mayor of the city was chairman, the following citizens of German birth or descent were members of this committee: Henry Stauffer, Solomon Etting, William Lorman, Adam Fonerden, Frederick Schaeffer, George Woelper, Herman Alrichs and George Warner. Philip Cronmiller, Ludwig Hering, Frederick Leypold, Henry Schroeder, Peter Gold and George Decker were among the superintendents of work for the erection of the fortifications. Peter Diffenderffer, William Brown and Daniel Diffenderffer were members of the committee on relief, and Christian Keller,

Henry Schroeder, Balzer Schaeffer and Jacob Miller were members of the ward committees. Not less did these citizens show their patriotism and valor in defense of our city, to drive back the foreign invader by force of arms, marching out of the city to give battle to the enemy. General John Stricker, commanded the brigade, which bore the brunt of the battle of North Point on the 12th of September. There was no regular army on the American side, they were all citizens' militia and volunteers, among them were "The First Baltimore Light Infantry," organized by Captain Mackenheimer, an officer in the continental army in the War of Independence and later promoted colonel. Captain John Schirm commanded the company in 1814; "The Independent Company," organized 1792 by Captain John Stricker; The Baltimore Jagers, commanded by Captain Philip S. Sadtler, the Union Jagers by Capt. Dominic Bader, a company called the Gray Jagers, the Maryland Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Jacob Baer, the 51st Regiment, Md. M., commanded by Colonel Henry Amey, who signed his orders Amich, and was a member of the Germ. Ev. Zion Church; Captains Haubert, Michel Peters, Andrew Smith, J. Matthews, Daniel Schwarzauer, George Stoeber, John D. Miller, Thomas Warner, Andrew C. Warner and Henry Meyer, commanded companies in various regiments. We find their names again as members of the German Society. Our citizens of German birth and descent have at all times and in every emergency proven to be *true Americans*, devoted to liberty and to the free institutions of our country: shoulder to shoulder with their fellow-citizens, in time of peace and

time of war they have striven and fought for the welfare of the nation and of the community they lived in.

The long series of the Napoleonic wars in Europe where Germany had been the principal battle ground came to an end, and the United States made peace with England. The inhabitants of these countries could again pursue their peaceful industries, cultivate the soil, repair their shattered fortunes or traverse the ocean without molestation, to seek new homes and better conditions of life.

The old fatherland had been impoverished and devastated by the ravages of war, peace now gave assurance to the peasant cultivating the waste fields, that he could reap the harvest of his crops without them being destroyed by passing troops or confiscated for the armies. A still greater calamity, however, fell upon these poor people. For several years after the end of the wars in 1816, 1817 and 1818, the crops failed in northern and central Europe. Years of famine and general destitution prevailed in Germany; the price of a pound of bread rose to twenty cents, the poor people had not the money and to save themselves from starvation they would eat boiled weeds and grasses, this caused sickness and many perished. It was then after an interruption of about forty years, 1776 to 1816, in the immigration, that the

GREAT 19TH CENTURY IMMIGRATION

of people from Germany to the United States commenced. The Labadists, Quakers, Menonites, Dunkers, Schwenkfelders, Moravians, Salzburgers and most of the palatines of seventeenth and eighteenth centuries had left Germany to escape religious intolerance and cruel persecution.

Now it was the economic condition, to escape a famine stricken country which caused about 60,000* persons in the years 1817-18 to leave their fatherland for the hospitable shore of America. Most of them came from Württemberg and the Rhenish countries, wandering along the roads with their scant household goods and baggage in horse carts or floating in barges down the river Rhine, bound for the ports of Holland to cross the Atlantic. They were mostly peasants and artisans, strong and healthy in body, industrious and frugal in habits, but impoverished by years of war and famine, they had not the money to pay the passage on the ships, but very desirable passengers to be sold as redemptioners on their arrival in America. About the middle of the month of November, 1816, upward of three hundred of these immigrants, men, women and children arrived at the city of Amsterdam to seek passage to America. The Dutch ship "Jufvrow Johanna," Capt. H. H. Bleeker, offered them passage to Baltimore, most of them had not the money to pay for the passage and came as redemptioners. The ship sailed with its living freight on its perilous voyage in the midst of winter. This winter is recorded as one of the coldest ever known. The chronicles of Germany relate that the birds froze to death in the air and the game perished in the forests. In Baltimore, the thermometer on February 5th, 1817, registered five degrees above zero, on the 6th, 13th, 15th and 17th at zero, on the 14th four degrees below, and on the 16th four degrees above zero. The Chesapeake Bay was frozen from shore to shore. It was in this terrible weather that the ship "Jufroun

*Loher's History, 255.

Johanna" with its 300 emigrants, after fifteen weeks buffeting the tempestuous Atlantic Ocean on its trip from Amsterdam in the first days of February, 1817, worked its way in the capes and up the bay as far as off Annapolis, where it became ice-bound.

The ship had become short of provisions, and the passengers upon making the capes, seeing the promised land so near in their exultation of being shortly released from their long captivity in the dark hold of the ship by landing in Baltimore, had thrown their bedding, which had become filthy, overboard; misery and acute suffering from cold and hunger set in. Communication with the shore being established, the condition of these poor people became known.

A humane gentleman of Annapolis, thereupon, on February 7th, inserted the following appeal in the Baltimore American, addressed "*To citizens generally and to benevolent Societies* "

"A ship with upward of 300 German men, women and children has arrived off Annapolis, where she is detained by ice. These people have been fifteen weeks on board and are short of provision. Upon making the Capes, their bedding having become filthy, was thrown overboard. They are now actually perishing from the cold and want of provision."

On the next day, February 8th, the following advertisement appeared in the same paper :

GERMAN REDEMPTIONERS.

The Dutch ship, "Jufvrow Johanna," Capt. H. H. Bleeker, has arrived off Annapolis from Amsterdam with a number

of passengers, principally farmers and mechanics of all sorts, and several fine young boys and girls, whose time will be disposed of. Mr. Bolte, ship broker of Baltimore, will attend on board at Annapolis, to whom those who wish to supply themselves with good servants, will please apply; also to Capt. Bleeker on board.

The ship with the passengers aboard remained ice-bound, in the bay off Annapolis for about six weeks. It was not until the 21st day of March, when the following advertisement appeared in "The Baltimore American."

GERMAN REDEMPTIONERS.

The Dutch ship "Johanna," Capt. H. H. Bleeker, has arrived before this City and lies now in the cove of Wiegman's Wharf; there are on board, desirous of binding themselves for their passage, the following single men: two capital blacksmiths, a ropemaker, a carrier, a smart apothecary, a tailor, a good man to cook, several young men as waiters, etc. Among those with families are gardeners, weavers, a stone mason, a miller, a baker, a sugar baker, farmers and other professions, etc.

This appeared daily in the "American" until the 7th day of April following, when, it may be presumed the last of these redemptionists, five months after they shipped from Amsterdam, were disposed of.

On the 13th of February, another strong appeal was made in the Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser by one who signs himself a German descendant, for aid of the distressed emigrants on board of the ship "Johanna" ice-bound in the bay. The same paper con-

tained a call for a meeting of Germans and descendants of Germans to be held at Kaminsky's Hotel on Bank near Light street, that evening, at 6.30 P. M. to organize for the better protection and assistance of German emigrants.

The meeting was attended by many influential and wealthy citizens. Among the organizers and first members of the society we find General John Stricker, the commanding general of the Maryland Militia and an officer of the Revolutionary War; the merchants, Christian Mayer, B. J. von Kappf, Heinrich Schroeder, Louis Brantz, Frederick Leypold, Johann Hoffman, Frederick W. Brune, Michael Kimmel, F. L. E. Amelung, the founder of the first glass furnace in the State; William Krebs, John Frick, Samuel Keerl, John F. Fries, Peter Sauerwein, Frederick Waesche, Jesse Eichelberger, Dr. Diffenderffer, Justus Hoppe, Lewis Mayer, Philip D. Sadtler, J. J. Cohen, Samuel Etting, Conrad Schultz, Dr. A. J. Schwartz, Benjamin J. Cohen, Charles W. Karthaus, Lawrence Thomson; the eminent attorneys, David Hoffman, William Frick and Charles F. Mayer. Christian Mayer presided and William Frick, Esq., acted as secretary.

The descendants of most of these are still living in our midst and maintain the high character, the virtues and influence of their ancestors. Stricker, Waesche, Schroeder, Hoffman, Etting, Warner, Brune and Decker streets perpetuate some of these names in our city.

This meeting was the revival of "The German Society of Maryland," which for a number of years, whilst there was no immigration, had been dormant.

At the next meeting of the society, which was held on the 18th of February, 1817, a constitution was adopted, and at the following meeting on the 3rd of March the following board of officers were elected: President, Christian Mayer; vice-presidents, Dr. A. J. Schwartz, B. J. von Kappf, Heinrich Schroeder and General John Stricker; managers, Justus Hoppe, Louis Brantz, Conrad Schultz, Jacob Small, F. L. E. Amelung, William Krebs, John F. Frick, Samuel Keerl, John F. Friese, Peter Sauerwein, Michael Kimmel and Jesse Eichelberger; secretary of the society, Louis Mayer; secretary of the officers, Lawrence Thomson; treasurer, Friedrich Waesche; counsellors, David Hoffman and William Frick, Esqs.; physicians, John George Wolf and Jacob Baer. The objects of the society were declared to be: The protection and assistance of poor emigrants from Germany and Switzerland and of their descendants who may reside in the State of Maryland or be temporarily sojourning therein.

One hundred and forty-nine citizens (see appendix), being natives of Germany or Switzerland or the descendants of such natives, subscribed their names to the constitution of the society.

That it was not only the suffering of emigrants on board of the ship "Juffrow Johanna," but the system of redemptioners at that time which was the cause of these good men to combine to remedy the evil, appears from the many advertisements which appeared in the newspapers of those days. I have selected but a few, culled from the "Baltimore American" of the months of March and April, 1817.

On March 3 a reward is offered for the capture of a German redemptioner, a tailor, who absconded from Washington. And the following:

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

A German Redemptioner, for the term of two years. He is a stout, healthy man and well acquainted with farming, wagon driving and the management of horses. For further particulars, apply to

C. R. GREEN, Auctioneer.

On March 11 Patrick McCrystal offers \$30 reward for the capture of a German redemptioner, a bricklayer.

On March 13 Aquila H. Sparks offers \$50 reward for an absconded German redemptioner. On April 11 the following:

GERMAN REDEMPTIONER.—\$30 REWARD.

Absconded from the subscriber on Sunday, the 5th inst., a German Redemptioner, who arrived here in November last, by name of Maurice Schumacher, about 30 years of age, 5 feet, 9 inches, well proportioned, good countenance, but rather pale in complexion, short hair, has a very genteel suit of clothes, by trade a cabinet maker, but has been employed by me in the making of brushes. He is a good German scholar, understands French and Latin, an excellent workman, speaks English imperfectly. \$30 reward if lodged in jail.

JAS. M. STAPLETON,
Brush Maker, 139 Baltimore St.

The first meeting of the board of managers, comprised of the fifteen officers of the society, was held March 6,

1817, all members present. Resolutions were adopted: that a majority of the members present at a meeting of the board shall decide, the president on all occasions to be entitled to vote. David Hoffman, Esq., and William Frick, Esq., were unanimously elected counsellors, and Dr. John G. Wolff and Dr. Jacob Baer elected physicians of the society; that the constitution of the society be printed; that subscriptions be solicited from natives of Germany and Switzerland, or their descendants, living within this State, and the constitution of the society be published in newspapers of the city and two newspapers in Fredericktown and Hagerstown; that all officiating German clergymen residing within this State shall be considered honorary members of this society; that two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) of the fund of the society be forthwith invested in United States stock. A communication from a certain Mr. Amy, of Georgetown, accompanied by a deposition before a magistrate relative to certain grievances of a German family by the name of Kraft, lately arrived in the Dutch ship "Johanna," Captain Bleeker, off Annapolis, against the said captain was referred to the counsellors of the society.

The president on the next day consulted the legal counsellors, Hoffman and Frick, of the society and gave the following direction in writing:

To Messrs. Conrad Schultz,	}	Managers of the German Society of Maryland.
L. E. Amelung,		
Peter Sauerwein		

After a consultation held yesterday with the counsellors for the Society, I beg you that just before and immediately

after the arrival in this port of Captain Bleeker, you make exhaustive inquiry and gather all legal evidence concerning the following three offenses for which the captain may be prosecuted; according to reports—legal evidence of which is not lacking.

1st.—That from the start of the voyage of the ship “Juffrow Johanna,” the passengers neither in sufficient quantity nor quality, received the provisions stipulated in the contract.

2nd.—That the captain ignoring the contract, arbitrarily demanded of several passengers a larger sum for their passage, than had been agreed upon, and whereby they were in the true sense of the word sold and not released from their debt, as it should have been.

3rd.—That the captain seized and possessed himself of the clothes and effects of the passengers who died on board.

Baltimore, March 8th, 1817.

CHRISTIAN MAYER,

President.

L. THOMSEN,

Secretary of the Board.

The next entry in the Record Book reads:

William Frick, Esq. is requested to bring suits against the Master of the Netherland ship “Juffrow Johanna” upon all the documents in his possession.

Baltimore, March 31, 1817,

approved

C. MEYER, President.

LOUIS BRANTZ,

CONRAD SCHULTZ,

Managers of the German Society.

The ship "Juffrow Johanna" had sailed for Baltimore, and the redemptioners expected and had the legal right to enter their redeeming service only in this city and State, but Capt. Bleeker, by advertisement, which appeared from February 24th to March 3rd in the Alexandria Gazette, in the State of Virginia, and in the National Intelligence in the District of Columbia, offered his passengers to be sold for their passage money and did sell them at the board of his vessel in the bay off Annapolis, to Virginia and the District of Columbia, without having entered the port of Baltimore. This being a clear violation of the law and of the terms of their contracts, some of the redemptioners sold to these places, by letters, appealed to the society for its assistance and for redress. The society took energetic action by bringing their cause before the United States court, and thus the poor redemptioners fleeing from a famine stricken country, bound by the harsh terms of a legal contract to years of servitude, ignorant of the language and the laws of a country then foreign to them, without means and in the greatest distress, found in the German Society friends, able, willing and ready to help, to protect them in their legal rights against the abuses of the master of the vessel who brought them here and the master who bought them on their arrival, by the assistance of the best legal talent of its eminent counsellors-at-law. The president of the society, Mr. Christian Mayer, a prominent merchant, consul-general of the Kingdom of Würtemberg, etc., came from a renowned family of the old city of Ulm, Germany, in 1784 to Baltimore. He was a man of great energy and keen intellect, in deep sympathy with the misery and suffering of the redemptioners. The secretary, Mr.

Lawrence Thomson, was also a man of marked ability, equally versed in German and English language, worked with no less zeal in the humane cause; these officers were supported by a board of managers, consisting of prominent citizens. They invoked the aid of the law to punish those who committed acts of wanton violence on redemptioners and caused the sick to be removed at their expense to the hospital, but they could not, under the law, prevent that these poor people were sold on their arrival promiscuously, often at public sale, to whosoever would pay to the captain their passage money and take them to parts unknown. Thereby families were separated, the members sold singly to different buyers, without knowing what had become of each other. In the Broening case, hereinafter stated, the two infant sons were sold to a farmer in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, and their parents to a farmer in Pennsylvania. No public record was kept of these sales, nor of the contracts under which they were bound, nor was a duplicate of the contract furnished to each of the redemptioners sold. These contracts were in the Dutch language and the German and Swiss redemptioners being ignorant of the Dutch and English languages, were completely at the mercy of an unscrupulous crafty master, who took them to distant parts, away from their friends. It was, therefore, of the first importance that laws should be passed to remedy these evils and a committee consisting of the president and the two counsellors of the society was elected to secure at the next session of the legislature of Maryland the enactment of a body of laws and regulations for the protection of German and Swiss emigrants arriving in the State of Maryland.

In the meantime the society found enough work on their hands under the existing laws.

The following letters I have copied from the record and minute book of the board of managers of the society. I have selected only such letters as by their contents throw light on or give information of the fate of some of these redemptioners, and on the manner of the officers in dealing with their grievances and rendering them assistance.

On May 29, 1817, the president of the society addressed the following letter to one W. Martin Gillet:

Sir:—The bearer, John Bernet, has applied to the German Society for their aid in a complaint he has against you. They have referred him to one of their counsels, who is of opinion, that you have no right to the servitude of Bernet's children. The officers of the Society wish to inform you of this opinion of their counsel, and to invite you to an amicable arrangement of the business if possible by reference or otherwise. Bernet is willing to pay whatever impartial person may think him indebted to you for his children and begs that you will cease sending officers of Justice after him. Your reply, written or verbal, if you are disposed to settle the difference in a friendly manner, will oblige, etc.

This affair seems to have been amicably arranged, for no further complaint is made.

On July 17, 1817, he sent the following letter to Mr. Solomon Davis, Marble Quarry, Montgomery county:

Sir:—Yesterday, I received your letter of the 9th inst. The man you mention has been to see me about three weeks

ago. He complained plausible enough, not only of ill usage, but also of the hardship of being put to work, which he having a rupture, it was physically impossible for him to do. He has stated that he would make up the money which has been paid for his passage from Europe. I answered him that the German Society could not interfere, especially, if his employer resided in the District of Columbia, or in Virginia, which he could not tell, that he must apply to a magistrate and a court &c. I finally advised him to return to his service and tender the money he could procure. I am glad to find that he at least so far followed my advice as to return and I am sorry to learn that he absconded again. These poor people, sir, are ignorant of the laws of this State and the manners and customs of its inhabitants. At least of those of British origin and descent make no difference between white servants and black slaves, and when they are treated accordingly, they fancy themselves ill used,—which to be sure is inconvenient to their masters. A servant of mine is a native of the same village, in Suabia, from which your man came. I interrogated him on receipt of your letter about your man whose name I understood is Thies. My servant assured me that he did not see nor hear of him since he was with me last month, etc., etc. I am respectfully sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CHRISTIAN MAYER,
President of German Society
of Maryland.

Letter to Charles Ridgely, Jr., Esq.:

July 15th, 1817.

Sir:—The bearer has been referred to me by two officers of the German Society, which has made it my duty as pres-

ident of this society to take notice of his case. It is to be lamented, that the want of understanding the language is frequently the occasion of injustice on part of the master and more frequently his agents, and of impropriety of conduct on the part of the servant. Where this is the case, it has generally been found the interest of the master to suffer the servant to seek another employer, as seldom any good has resulted from coercion. I understand that you have consented to release this man on condition of his refunding what you paid for his family. It will be impossible in the short space of time you have allowed him, to procure either the money or security for its payment. Mr. W. J. C. Karthaus who has a new settlement in Pennsylvania, has offered to take him and his family there at his expense, to employ them at the highest wages, and to retain from that a portion toward the debt due you, for which he will account to the society to be refunded to you. We have no doubt in the course of a reasonable time the man will be able to discharge his debt toward you and I think you run little hazard letting him go on these terms. I have the honor, etc., etc.

CHRISTIAN MAYER,
President of the G. S. of Md.

In this manner the society did its utmost under the circumstances to aid and relieve emigrants in distress. It was not incorporated and had no legal standing in the courts of law. The laws as afore-remarked were utterly inadequate to give the redemptioners the protection and the remedies they were entitled to in a Christian civilized country. The legislature was not in session and would not meet until December, 1817, when the appeal for a

charter of the society and the carefully prepared laws by the counsellors, Messrs. Hoffman and Frick, and the president for the remedy of the evils complained of could be submitted to be enacted.

It was the constant effort of the society to increase its influence, membership and to raise funds to carry on its noble work. By a resolution of the board and letters of the president, Dr. J. Baer, of Fredericktown, and Dr. Schnebly, of Hagerstown, were kindly requested to solicit subscriptions among the many German and Swiss and descendants of them who were settled in those towns and vicinity by publishing the constitution and proceedings of the society in the German newspapers then published in their respective towns.

To make the membership more attractive by social features, a grand banquet was arranged and held at Johann A. Kaminsky's Hotel, on Bank street, on Friday, the 26th day of December, 1817. It was attended by most all the prominent German-Americans of the city. Thirteen official toasts were on the program and after each toast an appropriate popular song. The first toast was "To the Land We Live In," the song, "Ubi bene, ibi patria."

It seems "The Star Spangled Banner," which only a few years before had been composed in our city, had not yet become widely known, for, thereafter, it was generally in the regular order at each of their banquets.

"To the Land of our Ancestors" was the second toast, and "To the German Confederation (Bund)" the third; fourth, "German Industry and Honesty;" may both become proverbial in this country. Fifth, "German art and

invention." Sixth, To the memory of George Washington. Seventh, To the memory of Benjamin Franklin. Eighth, To the memory of Luther, Zwingli and Archbishop Dalberg. Ninth, "To the memory of Frederick the Great, not as a conqueror, but as wisest of monarchs and first servant of the people of his country." Tenth, "To the memory of the Muhlenbergs and all German-Americans who distinguished themselves in the cause of Liberty, Religion and Science." Eleventh, "All emigrants, may they never be ungrateful to the country which adopted them."

Twelfth, "To our Sister Societies."

Thirteenth, "To the Ladies of America, Germany and Swiss."

This closed the official program, but by no means the flood of kindness, good cheer and enthusiasm which had been engendered, and being now released from the formalities of the program called forth and toasted to the memory of numerous illustrious men with eloquent remarks of their virtues and great services rendered to mankind. The president, Christian Mayer, not losing sight of the ulterior object of the banquet, gave as toast, "May the legislature of our State be favorable to the objects and purpose of our society," and spoke of the adoption of the laws for the better protection of emigrants and redemptioners, submitted by the society to the legislature, then in session at Annapolis.

Mr. J. B. von Kapff, the first vice-president, then proposed a toast, "To the President of the United States of America, James Monroe." Dr. A. J. Schwartze, a renowned physician of the city and third vice-president,

proposed a toast, "To the German Society of Maryland;" then toasts were drank to the memories of Herman the Cherusker, to General Blücher, Baron De Kalb, William Tell, Adelung, Klopstock, Lessing, Herder, Wieland, Theodor Koerner, Goethe, Schiller, Mozart, Hayden, Handel, the German language, a number of physicians and scientists, and after the vice-president, General John Stricker, had retired, a toast, "On the Victory of North Point, may it always be remembered that a descendant of a German was the first to defeat the hostile British demonstration against Baltimore." After the withdrawal of President Mayer a toast to him as a philanthropist, etc., was drank. There were thirty-eight toasts as reported in the Federal Gazette.

The banquet was a great success, an enthusiastic affair and long remembered in Baltimore. The object of the society became thereby more widely known and popular, which was of great assistance in obtaining from the legislature on the third of February, 1818, the following charter or act of incorporation by Chapter 100:

WHEREAS, the arrival of Germans and Switzers from Europe, and the numerous settlements made by them in various parts of the Union, have induced a number of persons in this State to associate themselves for the purpose of removing or lessening their distresses in a strange land, and these persons having applied to the General Assembly of Maryland, for an act of incorporation. Therefore:

SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MD., That Christian Mayer, John Stricker, Augustus J. Schwartz, Bernard J. Von Kapff, Henry Schroeder, Justus Hoppe, John Frederick Fries, Con-

rad Schultz, James Keerl, Augustus Hammer, Frederick Leypold, Frederick and E. Amelung, Michael Kimmel, William Krebs, Louis Brantz, Philip P. Eckel, Jacob Small, Lawrence Thomsen, Louis Mayer, David Hoffman and William Frick, the present Officers of the German Society of Maryland and all persons who are or may hereafter become members of said Society and their successors, shall be and they are hereby created and made one community, corporation and body politic, for ever hereafter, by the name, style and title of "The German Society of Maryland."

SEC. 2. AND BE IT ENACTED, that the said corporation, and their successors by the name, style and title aforesaid, shall be capable in law of purchasing, receiving, holding, selling, leasing and conveying, all manner of lands, tenements, goods, chattels, rents, annuities, liberties, franchises or other property, real, personal or mixed; provided always, that the clear annual value or income from the property of the said corporation shall not exceed the sum of \$5,000 exclusive of the monies arising from annual or other stated subscriptions or payments.

SEC. 3. AND BE IT ENACTED, that the said corporation and their successors by the name aforesaid, shall be for ever hereafter able and capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, in all or any court of justice, and it shall and may be lawful for them to have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew, at pleasure, and generally to do all things and acts which may be necessary to carry into effect the benevolent designs of said corporation.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, that said corporation and their successors, shall be capable of making such rules and by-

laws as may be necessary for the regulation and government of said corporation, the same not being contrary to the laws and constitution of this State, or of the United States.

Two weeks later, on February 16, 1818, the law prepared by the officers of the society was passed. It was entitled :

AN ACT RELATIVE TO GERMAN AND SWISS REDEMPTIONERS.

Whereas, it has been found that German and Swiss emigrants, who for the discharge of the debt contracted for their passage to this country are often obliged to subject themselves to cruel and oppressive imposition by the masters of the vessels in which they arrive, and likewise by those to whom they become servants, BE IT ENACTED :

SECTION 1. Providing for the appointment by the governor of a trustworthy person, skilled in the German and English languages, as register of all contracts for apprenticeship of German or Swiss emigrants arriving in this State.

SEC. 2. Regulates the manner of making these contracts, and none shall be valid, unless the same be drawn by the register or approved by him.

SEC. 4. Provides for the recording of these contracts, or indentures, in a court of record.

SEC. 5. Provides that the master must give every minor under the age of twenty-one years at least two months' schooling annually during his servitude.

SEC. 6. No emigrant shall in any case be bound to serve longer than four years.

SEC. 7. That no German or Swiss emigrant arriving here shall be detained longer than 30 days on board of the

vessel after such arrival, and receive during the detention on board good and sufficient provisions, without increase in the period of their servitude.

SEC. 8. Makes it the duty of the register to remove on shore any sick emigrant or any emigrant having been cruelly or ill-treated by the officers of the ship, at the expense of the vessel. If no purchaser is found for him within sixty days after arrival, the master or owners of the vessel have no further lien on such emigrant.

SEC. 9. That no children shall be answerable for the passage money of their parents, dead or alive, nor parents for their deceased children, nor a husband for his deceased wife, nor a wife for her deceased husband, any pretense of custom in contract, promise or agreement made beyond sea, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 10. That the masters of the vessels arriving, in case of the death of any German or Swiss emigrant, within ten days after arrival deliver to the register an accurate inventory of all the property of such emigrant on board of such vessel. The register shall then sell such property, pay the master the passage-money, provided that if the passenger died before the expiration of one-half of the voyage no passage-money shall be due, and the heirs of the deceased shall be entitled to the proceeds, and if after advertisement and due search no heirs of the deceased can be found within three years after the arrival of the ship, then the proceeds to go to the German Society of Maryland.

By these laws the society received an official recognition. It possessed talent, influence and money, and now it had also the powerful arm of the law to assist it in its noble efforts in behalf of the oppressed.

It was now the care of the society to see that these excellent laws were duly carried out. This depended on the character and ability of the person the governor would appoint as register. The register was to be skilled in the German and English language; he was to prepare or approve of all contracts of apprenticeship and had the most extensive authority and it was his duty to see that all the provisions of the law were complied with.

On September 10, 1818, a meeting of the officers of the society was held and Lawrence Thomsen, secretary, was unanimously recommended to the governor as a suitable person for the office as register of German and Swiss emigrants, and that he be solicited by the president of the society to appoint Mr. Thomsen to that office.

Mr. Thomsen was appointed. He proved to be a faithful and very efficient officer and held the office until his death on the 20th of April, 1819. His early demise was lamented by the society and the community in general, as the loss of a man who, by his talents, his amiable character and general usefulness, had secured to himself in private and public life the highest esteem.

On December 14, 1818, the president referred to Conrad Schultz and Samuel Keerl, managers, the case of apparent hardship between William Jacob Myers, tobaccoist, and a servant girl of his whom he had agreed to set free, but on condition to pay him a sum of money which is represented not to be in due proportion to what he paid for her time. The matter was adjusted by these gentlemen and the girl was set free. Different was the ending for the master of the redemptioner.

JOHANN BODENWERBER.

In January, 1819, a German, named Johann Bodenwerber, appealed to the society for protection. He was a servant of one Henry Freeburger, who had treated him with the utmost cruelty and inflicted such injuries on him that he was for a long time laid up in the hospital under medical treatment. The president first tried to obtain a release of Bodenwerber from his bondage, and wrote the following letter to Freeburger:

“Sir:—If as a small atonement for the barbarous treatment, which Johannes Bodenwerber experienced from you, you will give up his indentures, the officers of the German Society will prevail on the Magistrate who issued a peace warrant against you, to have the prosecution withdrawn. Should you unexpectedly not consent to this lenient measure, you may depend upon the Society’s utmost endeavors to bring you to deserved shame and punishment. I have before me a physician’s certificate which fully justifies my using this language to you.

(Signed)

CHRISTIAN MAYER,

President of German Society of Maryland.”

It is gratifying to us that Henry Freeburger in his cupidity and hardness of heart did not accept this proposition, for he was promptly indicted by the grand jury and tried in the Criminal Court of Baltimore city and found guilty and sentenced.

Johann Bodenwerber, however, was released from his bondage, became a free man again and married his sweetheart. The papers of Bodenwerber and of his sweetheart, that is, their pass-ports and certificates of their good moral conduct from different public authorities of their native country, which had been in the custody of the German Society, were delivered to them, together with a sum of money and the good wishes of the society. The president speaks of Bodenwerber as a very worthy man who deserved a better fate.

On Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1818, the society celebrated the first anniversary of its re-organization by a grand dinner at Williamson's Hotel, commencing at four o'clock p. m. The customary thirteen official toasts were drank, the United States of America heading the list. Many voluntary toasts followed and a merry time. Over \$500 had been given to needy emigrants in the past year.

In the early days of the month of January, 1819, arrived in our port the Swedish ship "Prima," Captain Moxwold, after a long, perilous, tempestuous voyage from Bergen, Norway, with upward 250 German and Swiss emigrants, mostly redemptioners, in the greatest distress. These emigrants must have been shipwrecked or from other cause, in distress have found refuge in that far northern city of Bergen, for the German Society passed at a meeting resolutions of profuse thanks to the magistrate of the city of Bergen and other public functionaries of his majesty, the King of Sweden, and to A. Gruning, Esq., consul for the Hanseatic cities at Christiania for the extraordinary generosity to these emigrants

during their stay in Norway, assuring them that the officers and all the members of the society who have heard the *history of these unfortunate strangers* are animated by the liveliest sentiments of gratitude for the unexampled humanity and liberality extended towards these emigrants. These resolutions were duly transmitted by the president and secretary of the society. On the arrival of the ship here the captain did not have the money to pay the foreign tonnage tax required by our laws, and the poor passengers were not allowed to land and in their distress had to remain on board the ship. An appeal for aid was made to the German Society, which thereupon directed its officers to make a sufficient deposit with the collector of the port to permit the landing of the passengers and their baggage.

President Mayer sent the following letter :

The Honorable William A. Crawford,
Secretary of the Treasury of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: The Swedish ship "Prima" Capt. Moxwold arrived here some days ago from Norway with upward 250 German emigrants in great distress. The collector of this district could not admit this ship to an entry, unless the foreign tonnage be paid or secured, as he is not yet officially informed of the treaty with Sweden recently ratified. To alleviate the distress of the redemptioners on board the "Prima," I have this day made the requisite deposit, which the master of the ship had not the means to do, and the ship is entered and leave given to land the passengers and their baggage. I have now to request, that you, sir, will be pleased to give direction to the collector respecting the ton-

nage this Swedish ship is chargeable with, that he may settle with me for the deposit made.

I have the honor to be most respectfully, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CHR. MAYER,

President of the Incorporated German Society
of Maryland.

The society granted a loan to Joseph Fiedler, one of the redemptioners of the "Prima," of fifty dollars for one year, and gifts of smaller sums to others, but still greater trouble came with this ship to the society, which brought discord among its officers with the sequence of the resignation of its able counsellors-at-law and eventually the resignation of its zealous worthy president. It was *the Case of the "Breuning Boys."*

Among the redemptioners of the ship "Prima" was the Breuning family, consisting of husband and wife with their two infant sons, Christian and Adam. Mr. Lawrence Thomsen, the State Register of Redemptioners, went on board to draw and prepare all contracts for apprenticeship as prescribed by law for emigrants who had come under the redemptioner system and found masters willing to take them in service. The ship was crowded and the register was engaged in making out and signing apprenticeship contracts in one part of the ship, when a Mr. W. Denny, a farmer from Queen Anne county, seeing the Breuning boys, was so pleased with their appearance that he offered the captain of the ship a liberal sum of money to buy them as redemptioners. The captain accepted the money, and the farmer, without having them bound and indentured by Mr. Thomsen and without the

parents understanding what was going on with their children, placed the boys in his boat, which was laying alongside of the ship, and shoved off. The mother seeing her only children thus carried away, cried out and lamented, crazed with grief and anguish. Mr. Thomsen called to Mr. Denny and ordered him to bring back the boys. He would return him the money he paid, but neither the order of this officer nor the piteous cries and lamentations of the mother and father of the boys made an impression on the farmer. He had a good bargain in the service of these boys until they were respectively twenty-two years of age, with no record when that time would come, and he sailed with them away across the Chesapeake Bay to Queen Anne county. It was a clear case of kidnapping. To make matters still worse the bereaved and grief-stricken parents were afterwards sold to a farmer in Pennsylvania, where they bitterly bewailed the loss of their children. All this was reported by Mr. Thomsen to the president of the society and aroused his sympathy and abhorrence. He was determined to act at once with the greatest energy in behalf of these unfortunate children and their parents. The only way to obtain the freedom of these lads from the custody of Mr. Denny was by a proceeding of obtaining a writ of "habeas corpus," to be issued by the circuit court of Queen Anne's county, commanding Mr. Denny to bring the lads into court for adjudication. The matter was therefore to be referred to the counsellors of the society for action. The society had some time prior received a complaint from a German gardener named Stoffel, who was brought to this country in the ship "Superb," and under a contract en-

tered into in Holland, held in servitude by John Carrere, Esq., of this city, the owner of the ship "Superb." Stoffel had just grievances against Mr. Carrere, and these were referred to the counsellors to seek redress for him by law. The counsellors had sent to the society an opinion unfavorable to the legal rights of Stoffel in his just complaints. The president's son, Charles F. Mayer, Esq., a member of the bar, who became a leading lawyer of the State, to whom this opinion was submitted, gave a diametrical different opinion of the law, and was in favor of taking legal steps in behalf of Stoffel. The president agreed with his son's views, and was not in harmony with the lawyers of the society. He, therefore, sent them the following letter :

February 1st, 1819.

David Hoffman and William Frick, Esq.

Gentlemen:—I have yesterday received the opinion you favored me with, and shall consequently in my official capacity desist from countenancing the gardener Stoffel's complaint against W. Carren. But permit me, gentlemen, to observe, that although it is surely not illegal in Holland for one man to become gardener for another for three years without wages, yet that species of domestic servitude, which is nothing but a temporary slavery, which makes one man the property of another, and divests him of all civic rights, is utterly unknown to the laws and customs of the Netherlands,—there is even no feudal serf or adscriptus glebae in that country. If, therefore, Stoffel's contract is to be executed here as it would be interpreted in Holland, he is not Mr. Carren's indented servant (*Leibeigener*), but his hired domestic upon wages advanced.

Give me leave to state a simile: Suppose Stoffel had agreed with Captain Weems to be transported to the north-west coast of America, to be there maintained in the usual manner, could he have no right to complain if he were fed on rotten whale and putrid fish oil? With all due deference, I crave your permission to submit the opinion of my son on this case.

I am at the same time under the necessity of calling your attention to another matter. Last week a misunderstanding took place between a passenger on board the ship "Prima," now in this port, and an inhabitant of Queen Anne's county, whose name Mr. Thomsen will inform you of, about the terms of servitude or apprenticeship of the former's two infant sons. Mr. Thomsen not being able to accommodate the difference, requested the man from Queen Anne's to return the two lads on board to the captain, but instead of doing so, the man carried off the boys in his boat, without having them bound. I beg, gentlemen, you will by addressing the chief judge of the district in which Queen Anne is situated or by any other means you may deem advisable, endeavor to redress this wrong and punish the offender.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

CHRISTIAN MAYER,

Pres. of G. S. of Md.

The president, however, did not wait for the attorneys to act, not even for a reply to his letter. He seems to have lost confidence in them, and on the 5th of February, 1819, sent them the following rather discourteous letter:

"Wm. Frick and David Hoffman, Esqs.

Sirs:—Before the receipt of your respected letter of yesterday it had been suggested to me to enclose to a store-

keeper at Centreville, with whom Mr. Thomsen has an open account, a petition to the judge of that district for a habeas corpus, accompanied by a deposition of Mr. Thomsen, stating the facts of the case and a request to his correspondent to employ counsel at the expense of the German Society. I am glad, gentlemen, that by this mode of proceeding I am enabled to spare you from perhaps unnecessary trouble."

By the dates of these letters it appears that the attorneys had answered his letter within three days, but he had without waiting for a reply engaged another attorney, and taken this case out of their hands. The attorneys could not act otherwise than tender their resignation to the society. The resignation of Mr. Frick was accepted at the meeting of March the 1st, and Charles F. Mayer, the son of the president, elected in his place.

David Hoffman, Esq., at the next meeting of the officers also resigned as counsellor, and Peter Hoffman Cruse, Esq., was elected in his stead. A fee of one hundred dollars for each of the late counsellors for their services was granted, but not accepted by the counsellors. A petition for a writ of habeas corpus for the Breuning boys was filed in the court for Queen Anne county. President Mayer wrote a personal letter to the Honorable R. Earle, chief judge of the county, on behalf of the Breuning boys. The judge answered, stating that he knew Mr. Denny personally as a man of good character and standing, who did not intend to violate the law. The president called a special meeting of the board, and the judge was informed that the society insisted upon the boys being released from the unlawful custody of Mr. Denny. On the hearing of the return of the writ, the

boys were set free. Their parents, being in bondage as redemptioners, could not take proper care of them and the society by the Register, Mr. L. Thomsen and under the authority of the Orphans' Court had them regularly bound as apprentices to learn farming. The case of the gardener, Stoffel, was also taken up again by the new counsellors, but the record does not disclose with what success. On March 2, 1819, the president sent the following letter to Captain Jacob Maxwold:

Commander of the Norwegian Ship "Prima."

Sir:—By a meeting of the officers of the German Society of Maryland, held yesterday, I am desired to present to you the thanks of the board on behalf of the society for the humanity and courtesy with which you have, during a protracted voyage, conducted yourself toward the unfortunate emigrants, who, by the uncommon generosity of the government of your country, have been after so many perils and privations which these poor people had encountered since they had left their native country, the kindness with which you have uniformly treated them was particularly consoling, etc., etc., etc.

CHR. MAYER,

President of German Society of Maryland.

On the 15th of March, 1819, the president wrote the following letter, which certainly was not within the scope of his authority as the president of a society which only had for its object the protection of the emigrant and not of the ship owners. It is addressed to the German immigrants yet remaining on board of the Dutch ship "Vrouw Elizabeth":

"Captain Bredero has applied to the German Society of Maryland, and represented that you refuse to hire yourselves on reasonable condition for the payment of your passage money. As Captain Bredero conscientiously performed his part of the contract, and, up to the present time as we are informed by everybody, treated you very kindly, your refusal is unjust, unlawful and ungrateful. The German Society makes it its duty to assist your countrymen when they are in need, and to protect them as far as it is able; but it will also not suffer any injustice to be done by emigrants, and by advice and act induce them to fulfil their obligations. I declare, therefore, to you, that Captain Bredero has a lawful right to have you committed to prison, to remain there on meagre fare, until your debt is paid, if you do not consent to hire for a reasonable time—that is not more than four years, for the payment thereof. The captain can exercise this right, after the expiration of thirty days of your arrival, and the German Society will assist him in this. Please conform to this, and it will please us. You are hereby warned of the consequences.

(Signed)

CHR. MAYER,
President, etc."

On the 11th of May, 1819, the president gave to Captain Bredero a certificate that he treated his passengers with kindness and humanity.

On the 17th of April, 1819, Mr. Lawrence Thomsen, the able secretary of the society and State Register of German and Swiss Immigrants, departed this life. The society in meeting assembled unanimously recommended Lewis Mayer to the governor and council of Maryland as a suitable person to be appointed for the vacant office

of Register for German and Swiss Immigrants arriving at the port of Baltimore. Lewis Mayer thereupon was appointed Register by the governor and council. Lewis Mayer remained State Register and secretary of the board of managers of the society until June, 1823, when in consequence of his removal from the State of Maryland, he resigned both offices, and, on recommendation of the society, Henry G. Jacobson was appointed his successor. In the summer of 1819 the yellow fever was in the city, especially at Fell's Point. The inhabitants fled into the country, where they lived in tents. There was much suffering among the poor and soup-houses were established. In Germany they had good crops, prosperity had returned and for many years there was a diminished emigration from that country to America. The society gave more attention to the relief of the poor of the city, natives of Germany and Swiss and descendants of Germans and Swiss.

By a resolution passed January 5, 1819, the board resolved itself into committees to procure additional members and solicit subscriptions in the following order of arrangement :

First Week: Conrad Schultz, Samuel Keerl.

Second Week: Justus Hoppe, John F. Friese.

Third Week: William Krebs, Lawrence Thomsen.

Fourth Week: Jacob Small, Lewis Brantz.

Fifth Week: August Hammer, Frederick Waesche.

Sixth Week: Michael Kimmel, F. L. E. Amelung.

Seventh Week: Frederick Leypold, Philip Eckel.

Eighth Week: Wm. Frick, Lewis Mayer.

Ninth Week: Henry Schroeder, D. Hoffman.

At the same meeting a by-law was adopted that, within one week after the next anniversary meeting of the society and every year thereafter on the same day, the president, vice-president and board of managers shall elect by ballot counsellors and physicians to the society for the year ensuing. A vote of thanks was passed for Conrad Schulz, the Prussian Consul, for his benevolent exertions to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate emigrants lately arrived here in the ship "Prima," from Norway. A redemptioner named Joseph Schwartzkopf, who came with the ship "Juffrow Johanna" in January, 1817, and sold to a master in Annapolis without having any writing to show his terms of servitude, there being at the time no registration of redemptioners, appealed to the society for redress. The president sent sworn depositions to Annapolis, showing that Joseph Schwartzkopf arrived here and was sold in servitude in the early month of 1817.

We now come to a blank leaf in the record book of the proceedings of the officers of the society. There is no entry during the period from September 25, 1819, to December 26, 1821, when, at the anniversary meeting of the society, held at Williamson's Hotel, Justus Hoppe, a prominent merchant, was chosen president and B. J. von Kapff, Dr. A. J. Schwarz, Henry Schroeder and General John Stricker, vice-presidents. William Frick appears as a member of the board of managers. The record book of the proceedings of the society was burnt in the great fire of 1904. The Federal Gazette of December 21 to 23, 1820, contains a notice that the anniversary meeting of the society and election of officers would be held at Mrs. Winklos' Hotel, on Bank street, on Tuesday, December

26, 1820, at 12 M. Brantz Mayer in his "Memoir and Genealogy of the family of Mayer from the city of Ulm in Maryland," page 41, says his father, Christian Mayer, for reasons of other duties, in 1821 declined a re-election. Charles F. Mayer, Esq., the counsellor, resigned in 1822, and William Frick and David Hoffman, Esqs., were again elected as counsellors of the society, offices they had resigned in 1819 on account of the Breuning boys' case. The former held this position until 1832 and Mr. Hoffman until 1836, when he removed from the city to Philadelphia. Both were prominent in public affairs. William Frick, Esq., as author of legal books, orator and judge, was a son of Peter Frick, who, as early as 1773, was a leading member of the German Lutheran Zion Church and always took an active part in public affairs for the welfare of Baltimore Town, and in 1796, when Baltimore was raised to the dignity of a city, was a member of the first city council and served for several years as the president of the First Branch. His son, William Frick, Esq., was also a life-long worshiper and regular attendant of said Zion Church. In 1836 William Frick was appointed by President Jackson collector of this port and retained the position under President Van Buren. He subsequently represented the city as State senator. In June, 1848, he was appointed by Governor Thomas chief judge of the then Baltimore county. As chief judge of that court he became a member of the court of appeals of the State of Maryland until the adoption of the new constitution in 1851, when he was elected by the people as the first judge of the Superior Court of Baltimore City. He held that position until his death on the 25th of July,

1855. He remained a life-long member of the German Society.

David Hoffman, Esq., LL. D., was born in Baltimore Town in 1784 of German parents. He was a leading member of the early bar in Baltimore; became professor of law in the University of Maryland from 1817 to 1836, is the author of "A Course of Legal Studies," of "Legal Outlines," standard works for many years, and published other books of merit.

Peter Hoffman Cruse, Esq., was a man of distinguished talents and an accomplished scholar. He was for a number of years the editor of the "Baltimore American," and later of "The Patriot."

Justus Hoppe was re-elected and remained president of the society until the year 1833. With him were Jacob Small, a member of the board of managers from 1819 to 1829, and in 1826 and 1827 first vice-president. In 1826 Jacob Small (Schmal) was elected mayor of the city of Baltimore. He resigned the office in 1829. General John Stricker, the fourth vice-president, died on the 23rd day of June, 1825, in his sixty-seventh year of age. His remains were interred with great military honors. At the time of his death he was the president of the Bank of Baltimore. He was one of the most amiable and best of men.

The record book of the society being destroyed, we have no detail of its activity in those years, but the following incident taken from a book in the library of the late Rev. Edward Huber may be considered as one of frequent acts of like nature. S. V. R., a Swiss nobleman,

published in Aaran, 1827, a book under the title of "My Visit to America in the Summer of 1824."

He shipped from Havre on the German emigrant vessel "Hyperion" for Baltimore. On page 53 he writes: The vessel arrived at Baltimore on the 14th of July, 1824, and landed the emigrants, who immediately made arrangements to depart for the western territories of the United States, mostly in small caravans of eight to ten persons. Some were already entirely divested of money. They applied to a *highly esteemed society in Baltimore* and the two poorest families, consisting of eleven persons, received a horse and forty piaster. They, like the majority of such emigrants, wandered to the shores of the Ohio river.

The society held its yearly meetings and election of officers (fully reported in the appendix) regularly in the last week of each year at Beltzhooover's Hotel, southeast corner of Baltimore and Hanover streets. It was also called "Indian Queen" Hotel, and celebrated in its days. Beltzhooover in 1832 removed to the "Fountain Hotel."

After the election of officers and transaction of business, a banquet followed with the usual toasts and speeches. It is to be noticed that these meetings and banquets were held in daytime and not in the evening, or night, as is the custom of the present time. In 1832 the society received from the lady patronesses of a concert the sum of one hundred dollars, with the request that the same be immediately distributed among Germans in distress in the city.

No entry is found in the record book of the officers of the society during and after the presidency of Justus

Hoppe nor thereafter relating to a particular case of cruelty or wrong to a redemptioner requiring the assistance or intervention of the society. The strict enforcement of the registration and apprenticeship laws enacted by the State at the instance of the society and applied under the supervision of the officers of the society by the State Register, who was at the same time the secretary of the officers, as well as public opinion which had set against the redemptioner system, had a wholesome influence. The newspapers of the ensuing years do not contain any more advertisements for "the sale, nor offering rewards for the capture of runaway redemptioners." There were gradually less redemptioners coming. In 1830 Henry G. Jacobson, the State Register, resigned, and Charles Starke was recommended by the officers of the society and appointed by the governor as the successor in office. Starke resigned in 1834 and Justus Hoppe recommended to the governor as the successor.

The society placed certain sums of money in the hands of the president to be disposed at his discretion to the aid of destitute German and Swiss immigrants and accounted for to the treasurer. Aside of the counsellors-at-law, it always had two competent salaried physicians to attend poor sick immigrants.

On the 26th of December, 1832, Charles W. Karthaus was elected president. Mr. Karthaus as vice-president had been very active to increase the membership and fund of the society. At the meeting held on the ninth day of February, 1833, he appointed from among the officers committees to solicit subscriptions from the members re-

siding in the respective districts, assigned to them as follows:

John P. Stroble, G. A. von Spreckelson, J. J. Cohen.	} 1st and 2nd ward.
C. W. Karthaus, Chas. Diffenderfer, J. J. Hoogewerff.	} 3rd and 4th ward.
Edward Kurtz, Dr. F. E. Hintze, F. W. Brune.	} 5th and 6th ward.
Chas. G. Boehm, F. L. Brauns, Samuel Keerl.	} 7th and 8th ward.
Frederick Focke, Chas. Starcke, A. Schumacher.	} 9th and 10th ward.
William Hilberg, Charles Fischer. C. G. Peters,	} 11th and 12th ward.

The regular dues of the members of the society were at that time three dollars a year. The records of proceedings of the society before 1860 being destroyed as aforesaid, we can by the membership of later years estimate the average number of members of the preceding years, as not more than one hundred and fifty to two hundred. Some members contributed liberally more than their regular dues (see list in annual reports) and others by the payment of a large sum became life members. After the payment of the salaries of the physicians, the medicines, the agent who visited the arriving immigrant

vessel and other necessary expenses, there was but a small sum left to meet the demand of those deserving aid in pecuniary distress. We read from the record book of the officers (which is preserved) of the constant efforts of the officers of the society, who were men of high standing in the community, assuming the arduous duty of personally soliciting subscriptions for their noble charity. We may assume that by their unselfish devotion they gained the sympathy and admiration of their fellow citizens in their work, and the legislature of the State passed a law which relieved the society, by assisting and giving it more ample pecuniary means. In the session of 1832 Charles F. Mayer, Esq., the counsellor of the society, was a member of the legislature. He introduced a law whereof his brother, Brantz Mayer, the eminent author and lawyer in his *Memoir and Genealogy of the Mayer family* (p. 41) writes:

“From its (the German Society) beginning to this day, the Society has been one of the most effective institutions in America, designed to aid foreigners; I drew the original law under which it collected ‘passenger money’ and enabled it to help so many immigrants.”

This law, passed the 22nd of December, 1832, by the Legislature, is now incorporated in our new “City Charter,” adopted April 25, 1898 (p. 208, sections 519 to 531), under the heading of “*Immigrants.*”

It provides: That every master or commander of any vessel arriving from a foreign country or from any other of the United States who shall enter said vessel at the cus-



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tom-house in the city of Baltimore, shall, within twenty-four hours after such entry, make a report in writing on oath to the mayor of said city of the name, age and occupation of every alien passenger of his vessel, or forfeit the sum of twenty dollars for every such passenger neglected or omitted to be reported.

That the owner or consignee of any such vessel shall give a bond to the State of Maryland in the penalty of three hundred dollars for each passenger so reported, conditioned to indemnity and save harmless each and every city, town and county in this State, from any cost which they respectively shall incur, for the relief and support of the person named in the bond, within five years from the date of the bond, and also to refund, etc., any charge or expense such city, etc., may necessarily incur for the support or medical care of such persons, if received into any almshouse or hospital or any other institution under their care. Prescribing a fine of twenty dollars for each passenger not bonded as aforesaid, unless the owner or consignee of any such vessel within three days after the landing of such passenger, shall pay to the City Register the sum of one dollar and fifty cents for each and every passenger aforesaid, the receipt whereof shall be deemed a full and sufficient discharge from the requirement of giving such bond. The money so collected to go three-fifths thereof to the trustees for the poor of Baltimore City for the purpose of supporting foreign paupers of the said city, and the other two-fifths shall be paid to the Hibernian Society of Baltimore and the German Society of Maryland.

The law was originally passed as afore-stated, which would be construed that each, the Hibernian and German Societies, be equally entitled to the two-fifths of the com-

mutation money, which would not be fair as great many more German than Irish immigrants arrived and lived in Baltimore and the German Society thereby carried a heavier burden than the Hibernian.

The president of the German Society thereupon mailed the following letter :

Baltimore, March 6th, 1833.

CHARLES F. MAYER, ESQ.,
Annapolis.

Dear Sir :—Your esteemed favor of the 4th inst. is at hand, and this morning I received a copy of the Bill respecting emigrants ; but I should like, if you think it can be done, to fix a certain amount on German passengers to be paid over by the Mayor and City Council to the German Society, so as to get a respectable fund and you may be assured that the Society will by such law become more numerous and ere long, one that will be able to do some good to poor Germans arriving. I think that an alteration would be well to be made if it can be done, as it regards children instead of five to say ten years in the 2nd section 4th line. I leave this, however, to your better judgment, so soon as the law has passed, you will please to send a copy that we may have it printed in German, English and French, and send it to the different ports, where Germans arrive from.

I remain your obdt. servant,

CHAS. W. KARTHAUS,

By supplemental act, passed by the legislature, 1833. Chapter 177, the mayor and city council were directed to pay the two-fifths of the passengers commutation money to the German Society and Hibernian Society, re-

spectively, in proportion of the amounts received from German and Swiss and from Irish passengers. So that thereafter the German Society received from the city the sum of sixty cents from the commutation money paid by every German and Swiss immigrant arriving in the city of Baltimore. The owners of the emigrant vessels collecting the money as a part of the passage money before the departure from the old country and paid it to the city on the arrival of the vessel. By this law the society was relieved of its financial stress and enabled with far greater efficiency to continue its good work. The city collected one dollar and fifty cents from each emigrant arriving at this port, ninety cents whereof went to the city poor-house and sixty cents to the respective national societies representing the countries the emigrants came from. According to the books of the German Society, the German emigrants who came to Baltimore and paid sixty cents each, less two per cent. commission to the city register for collection as provided by law, were :

From 1833—1840.....	44,584 persons
From 1841—1850.....	50,660 persons
From 1850—1860.....	73,722 persons
From 1860—1869.....	49,513 persons
From 1869—1876.....	53,375 persons

Total German emigrants to Baltimore who paid commutation money from 1833 to 1876....272,218 persons

In 1876 the Supreme Court of the United States declared that, under the late immigration law passed by

Congress, no State had a right to collect any tax, assessment, etc., from passengers arriving at its port, and the owners of the vessels refused to pay any further.

The society receiving the commutation money enlarged its activity by authorizing each of the twelve managers to give assistance by printed orders furnished them on the treasurer of the society. It also contributed regularly to the eastern dispensary of the city. In 1832 Albert Schumacher appears as one of the managers and remained an active officer until his death in 1871. He was at first one of the collectors of contributions for the ninth and tenth wards. In the year 1825 the ever faithful Benjamin J. Cohen was elected treasurer and held that responsible position by annual re-election until his death in the year 1845, when his worthy son, Israel Cohen, was elected his successor in office and retained by annual re-election until his sudden death in June, 1875—fifty years, twenty thereof by the father and thirty years by the son, were the finances of the society entrusted in the custody, care and fidelity of Benjamin Cohen and his son, Israel Cohen. The records show their painstaking care and efficiency. Their annual reports are full and lucid in detail, with sound advice as to management and investment of the funds of the society, with solicitous care for the poor beneficiaries, so that not a dollar appears to have been misplaced or lost during their remarkably long years of gratuitous service in their important office of trust and responsibility. Their noble and steadfast devotion to charity is so well expressed by Israel Cohen in his thirty-first and last report as treasurer on January 2, 1875, in the following words:

"The policy inaugurated some years since of adding to our permanent fund as opportunity offered (without at the same time denying relief to the suffering) has born its good fruits and whilst we can report no increase of our permanent fund, still we have met every call upon us, and are enabled to present our condition as last reported, prepared and seeking to perform our part fully and efficiently."

In special meeting held June 4, 1875, the officers of the society deplored the loss of their valued friend and efficient officer (Israel Cohen) who discharged the duties of his office with such great fidelity and satisfaction, etc., and caused appropriate resolutions to be published in the daily papers and entered on the records of the society.

In July, 1834, the officers were informed that gross impositions were practiced upon German and Swiss immigrants arriving in the city of Baltimore. On motion of Mr. Salomon Etting, it was resolved that circulars in German and English language be printed to be handed to the captains and consignees of every vessel arriving in Baltimore with German and Swiss immigrants; that a committee of the society consisting of W. C. Karthaus, John P. Strobel and Charles G. Boehm may be applied to for information and redress.

Many immigrants arriving here in those years from the interior of Germany under very erroneous information and wrong impressions of the condition of this country and thereby on their arrival here were utterly disappointed, low-spirited and often despairing of their future. The society, therefore, adopted an address, prepared by Mr. F. L. Brauns, to those in Germany who intended to emigrate to this country, containing full and

correct information of its condition and sound advice as to their requirements on their long journey across the Atlantic and their arrival and settlement here; also warning those not fit or too infirm, not to come, and of the character and object of the society. It was signed by the officers of the society and with the approbation of the foreign consuls, members of the society.

By a resolution passed October 3rd, 1834, it was ordered that 3,000 copies of the address be forwarded and distributed in the different principalities in Germany from whence most of the emigrants came.

Messrs. F. W. Brune, F. L. Brauns, A. Schumacher, Dr. F. E. B. Hintze, Fredk. Focke, Charles W. Spilker, John P. Stroble, Mathias Benzinger, Samuel Keerl and Salomon Etting were especially active officers and managers of those years. Charles F. Mayer and F. W. Brune, Jr., were the counsellors.

CONVICTS.

Baltimore, July 1st, 1837.

At the meeting of the officers of the society the president having communicated to the meeting intelligence he received from the German newspapers published in Philadelphia of a number of convicts being on their way to the United States destined to New York or Baltimore, and transported to this country under the direction of public authorities in Germany. It was resolved that the president be instructed to communicate this information to the mayor of the city of Baltimore, accompanied with a translated extract from the newspaper and suggest to the mayor the propriety of such interposition as the laws may allow to prevent the landing of such convicts in Baltimore or to send them back to Germany, and in the absence of all legal authority for such objects, to recommend to the mayor the expediency of having the attention of the State or general government called to such evils, with a view to appropriate enactments, and further that the president be authorized to proffer pecuniary aid from this society in conjunction with means from the corporate authorities of Baltimore for returning the convicts to Germany, and particularly that the president state to the mayor that the society will through a committee of their body visit the vessels arriving with passengers in conjunction with any committee of the city council to inquire into the character of the passengers and when it is ascertained that vagrants or convicts be on board that the society will co-operate with the city authorities in all

necessary measures for the returning of such passengers to Germany. Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the mayor and confer with him upon the subject of the foregoing resolution. Solomon Etting, John P. Strobel and F. L. Brauns were appointed the committee.

The extract from the German newspaper published in Philadelphia on the first day of July, 1837, translated as follows is:

“Thuringen, Germany, April 10th, 1837.

“A number of convicts out of the prison of Gotha will be sent in a few days under the escort of a secret police officer to Bremen in order to be transported to the United States of America, New York or Baltimore.”

In consequence of which C. G. Boehm, Chas. Spilker and S. P. Strobel were afterward appointed a committee by the president to act in conjunction with the city authorities on board of the vessel arrived, on which suspicion rested, but no results were effected by it. The closest investigation made by the officers of the city authorities, assisted by the committee of the society, failed to find any convicts among the German immigrants who came here. The same charge was again made a number of years later, in the Know-Nothing times, which also proved unfounded.

It stands to reason that emigrants who came to make this country their future permanent home, would not suffer convicts to accompany them without making it known on their arrival here, to have them transported back to the country from whence they came, and to those settled

here it was a matter of their very existence and happiness that no convicts of their old country should be permitted to land. There is no reliable evidence that convicts or felons were ever at any time shipped by any of the German governments to the United States. Political prisoners were sometimes pardoned on condition that they leave the country, these would go to England or come to our country and would become excellent citizens. Different was the case with

"PAUPERS."

Persons unable to work and without means of support, harmless, but undesirable citizens, a burden to every community wherein they live, and everywhere at all times communities, more or less, have availed themselves of every good opportunity to get rid of them. If a pauper is desirous to change his habitation to another country or distant city, with no or little prospect of his return, I would like to know the county, town or city which would not furnish him free transportation; this was done to some extent by German communities and the German Society of Maryland has done its utmost to prevent it. The paupers who succeeded in landing here, were the most persistent and pressing claimants for aid and support from the society, a burden to its officers, and an expense and injury to the community. The law prohibiting the landing of these unfortunates here, it was cruel to transport them back in the slow sailing ships to the port they came from in Europe. The society made efforts to prevent their embarkation at these ports and appealed to the authorities thereof.

At the meeting of the board of officers held March 17th, 1838, Mr. F. W. Brune read an ordinance passed by the senate of the city of Bremen, the port from whence most of the German emigrants sailed for Baltimore, referring to and preventing the exportation of paupers and vagrants. On motion of Mr. Solomon Etting the same, with an appropriate preamble, was ordered to be spread upon the minutes of the society. In the next

year, December 26th, 1839, the society passed a law for the board of officers to elect annually, at a fixed salary, an agent of the society to collect the dues from the members and perform such other duties as the Board may prescribe for him. At the next meeting the board elected, as the agent of the society, Mr. Conrad Lindeman, at the yearly salary of \$300. His duties were, beside collecting members' dues, to examine carefully and report, the condition of applicants for assistance, which may be referred to him by the president or any of the board of managers, promptly to visit all vessels arriving at this port with German passengers, and kindly and benevolently aid them with his counsel, which may be suggested by the president and officers of the society, as to their residence whilst here, and their permanent location either here, or in any other State or territory of our country; and daily to call on the president for orders.

It could not be prevented that, among the hundred thousands of German immigrants who landed at this port, in the course of time, a small percentage would become a burden to the city or were paupers, and much was said of this in those years; but the great mass became industrious, prosperous citizens and taxpayers, and paid their honest share for the support of the poor of the city.

It should also be borne in mind that 272,218 German immigrants who landed here in the years 1833 to 1876, paid to the city of Baltimore the sum of \$408,327 in commutation passenger money, supposed to be for the support of any pauper which may have been among them and become a burden to the city. A very large sum of money and in excess of the proportion of paupers which may have been among them. The United States Govern-

ment, under the Immigration Laws, now collects four dollars from every immigrant who comes to our hospitable shores, but not a dollar of the money is expended for the support of the poor, as formerly.

In 1840, on motion of Gen. Joshua Medtardt, a committee was appointed to revise and amend the by-laws of the society and Messrs. F. W. Brune, Benj. I. Cohen, Gen. J. Medtardt, and the counsellors F. W. Brune, Jr. and Brantz Mayer, Esqs., were named as the committee.

At the meeting of December 26th, 1840, Mr. Albert Schumacher, one of our most prominent merchants, and consul for the Hansa towns, was elected president and held that office by re-election for more than thirty years until his death June 26th, 1871.

In December, 1841, Mr. Claas Vocke was elected secretary of the board of officers, and later as president and vice-president, remained an officer of the society for more than sixty-two years until his death in....., 1903.

In 1841, on motion of Dr. August Wegner, the president and secretary, were requested to draw up a petition to the legislature of Maryland for the appointment of an interpreter of the German language in the courts of the city of Baltimore, and thereafter a German interpreter was always one of the bailiffs of the courts. The anniversary meetings of the society and the meetings of the officers were up to 1842 held at Beltzhooover's Hotel, where also the anniversary dinners took place. On January 3rd, 1842, the society and board of officers met at Boizard's European Hotel, thereafter and for the first time December 26, 1842, at the rooms of the society "Germania," No. 40 North Howard street. This society



CLAAS VOCKE

now called "The Germania Club" has ever since then and to the present day, free of costs, generously placed its well-furnished, commodious rooms at the disposal of the yearly and quarterly meetings of the German Society of Maryland and the meeting of its officers.

In the session of the State legislature of 1842, Mr. Risteau, a delegate from Baltimore county, introduced a bill to repeal the act of 1833 allowing the German and Hibernian societies two-fifths of the passenger commutation money. The German Society held a meeting to protest against the passage of an act depriving her of an income, being only a part of the money collected from German immigrants ostensibly for assistance and support of the poor among them, and applied by the society together with other money, supplied by its members, for the very purpose of assisting these poor Germans in the most economical, best philanthropic manner. A strong committee of five with the able counsellor Chas. F. Mayer, Esq., as chairman, was elected to devise ways and means to prevent the adoption of the bill; it was defeated and the society continued to enjoy the income of the two-fifths of the passenger money. The liberal annual donations to the public free dispensaries of medicine to the poor were increased and the salary of the two physicians of the society of \$50 increased to \$100 a year, which by a resolution of the society was declared not intended as a compensation for their services but with a view to cover a portion of their actual expenses incurred in the cause of charity. The position of a physician of the German Society must have been very desirable among the medical profession of the city, there were most always several

candidates in the field and often a contest which required repeated balloting.

We find famous physicians among them, Dr. Charles A. Wiesenthal, and Wm. Zollikoffer in the eighteenth century, Drs. Jacob Baer, ——— Diffenderfer, August J. Schwartz, George Frick, Huttner, August Wegner, Joshua J. Cohen, F. E. B. Hintze, William Keerl, Edward Schwartz, Henry Albers, F. Schurman, J. Hamel, L. Morawitz, etc.

In 1844 there appeared again in several newspapers the old story that convicts had been sent from some parts of Germany, it was a vague general charge, based upon a malevolent rumor. The society took up the matter and in meeting adopted the following resolution. presented by Mr. B. J. Cohen :

“Resolved: That a committee of three be appointed to inquire into the truth or falsehood of the charge made in the public prints, that convicts are sent from some of the states of Germany to our shores,—and that if such is the fact, proper measures be taken by said committee, to endeavor to prevent such immigration, and if the facts be not true as stated, that the public mind be disabused of such impression, calculated as it is, to excite and perpetuate prejudice.”

This was seconded by F. W. Brune. The chair appointed on the committee Messrs. Biedemeyer, Cohen and Kall. On motion of Col. Mathias Benzinger it was resolved that the above resolution be published in the newspapers. As in the previous charge of the same nature no evidence of the truth thereof could be found. Notwith-

standing, this malicious baseless charge was again often repeated in later years, especially in Know-Nothing times, and as often refuted.

There was a steady increase from year to year of German immigrants who favored the port of Baltimore as convenient to reach by the national turnpike across the Alleghanies the cities of Wheeling or Pittsburg, from there to go by river boats down the Ohio and confluent rivers and waterways to the new States and territories of the far west. It was a long irksome trip by horse and wagon across the mountains to Wheeling or Pittsburg. An advertisement which appeared in "The German Correspondent," a Baltimore paper, announced that an express conveyance had been established whereby the immigrant would reach Pittsburg in fourteen days. Cumberland was one of the resting and forwarding stations on the route to Wheeling. It was reported to the German Society that German immigrants had been grossly imposed upon by the forwarding agent at Cumberland, by being utterly deceived in regard to the character of conveyances in which they were forwarded from Cumberland to Wheeling. The society placed the complaints in the hands of its counsellor, William F. Frick, Esq., to prosecute the contractor for transportation of this city as well as the forwarding agent in Cumberland for obtaining money under false pretenses.

Among such a large immigration there were always some mechanics and laborers who had not the means to pay the expense and costs of the journey to the west or preferred to stay here. They were honest men, willing to work if they could find employment, but

being strangers here, ignorant where to look for it. The society to assist them, in 1845, appointed Mr. William Numsen, C. Deecke and C. W. Lentz as a committee to consider and report on the expediency of establishing an intelligence bureau, where, free of costs, men seeking employment could obtain information and advice and employers could leave orders for men they were in need. The committee made a favorable report and that Friedrich Raine, the proprietor and publisher of the German Correspondent, a public spirited citizen, offered for a very moderate compensation, and only in view of the benevolent object, to place the bureau in the office of his newspaper, the society to pay for a permanent advertisement in the Sun, American and German Correspondent and for the pamphlets to be freely distributed on board of arriving immigrant vessels. The society accepted the offer of Mr. Raine and on January 16, 1845, entered into a binding contract with him. Mr. Raine was to keep a record of all applicants for work and of those who obtained employment through the bureau and annually make a report to the society. He reported more than 2,000 applicants, whereof 600 found employment in the first year; more than 3,500 applicants whereof the greater part found employment in 1846. The existence of the intelligence bureau became known in nearby towns, and in the following years thousands of workmen were sent through the agency of the bureau to Cumberland, York, Washington, Boonsboro and places where factories were in operation or railroads being built.

In January, 1853, the intelligence bureau was removed to the house of Jacob Ober, No. 59 Thames street. Jacob

Ober was appointed the agent to have charge of said bureau on a salary of \$250 a year, \$50 rent and \$100 for clerk hire.

In the month of July, 1845, a gross outrage had been committed in the city by several ruffians upon the person of a young German girl named Margaretha Sailer, recently arrived from Germany with her brother. The ruffians were arrested and committed to prison for trial of their crime, to take place at the next October term of the criminal court. The girl was required as prosecuting witness for the State, to give bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for her appearance at the trial of the case, or else be confined until then in jail. She had no relatives nor friends here except her brother, who was, like her, a stranger and an immigrant, to give bail for her and keep her out of prison. It was then that Mr. Charles Degenhardt, one of the managers, and a Mr. Hess gave temporarily bail for her till the next day, when it was to be renewed or the girl go to jail. The president, Mr. Schumacher, on being informed, at once called a special meeting of the officers of the German Society to take proper steps for the protection of the unfortunate girl. The meeting was fully attended. In the absence of Messrs. Brune and Frick, the regular counsellors, from the city, George William Brown, Esq., later chief judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, acted in their place and stead and represented the society in the cause at court. The society, with the consent of the court, placed Margaretha Sailer and her brother in care of a committee of three, with the family of a Mr. Sollers, and paid for their board and lodging until the trial of the case.

In 1846 Mr. Charles Caspari, for many years a well-known German apothecary in this city, was elected by the officers to furnish at the costs and expense of the society on the order and recipe of its physicians medicines to the sick poor. In 1849 the immigration increasing, two more apothecaries, Mr. Stehl and Mr. Koechling, were added as dispensaries of medicine under the control of the society's physicians, and a Mr. Treiber, a resident of Cumberland, Maryland, was requested to post the society of any imposition that might be perpetrated by any of the lines forwarding immigrants.

Mr. Frederick Schepeler was appointed in 1849 as one of the committee to examine the treasurer's report. Some years thereafter he went back to Germany and remained there. He must have taken with him a strong impression of the good work the German Society of Maryland was doing. Forty-five years thereafter, in 1895, he sent from his home in Münden, Germany, to the society a generous donation of one thousand dollars.

The failure of the revolution of the year 1848 in Germany for a more popular representative government, and the reactionary laws and measures which followed, caused a wide-spread discontent among its population. The leaders and most active men in the revolutionary movement fled their native country to escape political prosecution, imprisonment and even death. Most of them after a sojourn in Switzerland, France or England came to the United States as refugees and with few exceptions remained here to become excellent citizens. They were mainly journalists, teachers, lawyers, artists, physicians, scientists, army officers, musicians, etc., all men of high

culture and idealists. The first of these arrived here in 1849. Their number increased in the following years, and then it seemed as if a huge army were following their officers. Among the writer's fellow emigrants which crossed the Atlantic from Bremen in 1855 in the ship "Minerva," the principal topics of conversation of the men was their part in the fighting on the barricades in the revolution of 1848-49.

The full tide of emigration from Germany to America took place in the years from 1850 to 1861. Many skilled mechanics and small tradesmen left the towns, but the host and multitude came from the agricultural country. The writer recollects well, when in the years from 1850 to 1855, entire villagers in the central part of Germany sold or abandoned their acreage and all the inhabitants, from 100 to 500 men, women and children, with their pastor, school-teachers and burgomaster emigrated to America. In season he would daily see wagon trains loaded with trunks, boxes, implements, bedding, household goods, often with the cradle on the top, the women and children on the wagons, the peasant men in their blouses walking alongside, men and horses decorated with artificial gay flowers, pass on the turnpike leading north to Bremen or Hamburg, there to embark for America. More than 100,000 of these landed in that period in Baltimore, the agricultural class most all to proceed from here to the then far west to found new farming settlements; the skilled mechanics, artists, etc., to the various cities and towns, and an uncertain percentage would remain here. There was a great and good work to do for the German Society of Maryland. No matter how

intelligent a man may be, if he cannot by his ignorance of language make himself understood, he is or at least appears stupid. He will make mistakes, can easily be imposed upon and being a passing stranger, there are men who will take advantage of him, and some designing men will make it a trade by gaining the confidence of the stranger by knowing and speaking his own language, to swindle and rob him. To protect the honest emigrants against these vampires of society and to inform them of the conditions awaiting them on their arrival here, the German Society had annually thousands of circulars of useful information printed here and sent to the emigration ports of Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam and Havre to be distributed on the vessels among the passengers before their departure. On their arrival here the agent of the society boarded the vessels and again distributed other circulars of wholesome information, ready to advise, assist and protect them against fraud and imposition. Mr. Jacob Ober, who had been elected agent for the intelligence office of the society in January of 1853, died in July of the same year, and Mr. H. F. Wellingshoff was elected his successor and by yearly re-election, held that office for thirty years, until April, 1883, when he resigned by reason of old age. Mr. Wellingshoff was instructed to keep an office at Fells Point, near the landing of the emigrant ships. His salary was \$600 a year. He was also furnished a clerk. Mr. C. Lindemann was retained as agent in the city. He was now styled inspector, and in 1859 succeeded by a Mr. John R. Hiltz, who thenceforth was called second agent. The medicine dispensaries were increased to seven, located in various parts of the city. To prevent paupers from landing and having them

transported back to the port they came from, remained one of the duties of the agents and of remonstrance by the society to the agencies in Bremen.

The foregoing dates have been taken from the record of the proceedings of the officers. The records of the proceeding of the society up to the year 1861 were destroyed by fire. We now turn for information to the records of the society of January 16, 1861, recorded by Herman von Kapff, secretary, and find after the election of officers, resolutions prepared by G. W. Lurman, J. Cohen and H. von Kapff, committee, deploring the death of F. W. Brune and Charles G. Boehm, former vice-presidents, and H. G. Jacobson, all original and continuous members and founders (1817) of the society. A committee of Mr. E. Hirshfeld, C. Nitze, C. Bulling, F. Hassencamp and J. Bruehl were appointed to procure new members. The report of Israel Cohen, treasurer, shows 191 contributing members; cash surplus from last anniversary dinner, \$10.51; interest on investments of \$27,000 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad First Mortgage, \$1,620; \$6,500 Baltimore city 6 per cent. loan, \$390; passengers' money, \$3,889.03; expended for physicians, \$300; agents, \$910.60; trusses, cupping and leaching, \$78.25; paupers' conveyance to almshouse, \$12; and returning to Europe, \$15; medical prescriptions, 3,077; prescriptions, \$547.66; printing, etc., \$97.26; charity on orders of managers, \$2,018.20; new investments, \$1,000; Baltimore city 6 per cent, \$972.50; Maryland State stock, \$3,000.

The society then at the beginning of the Civil War had a capital of \$36,500, safely invested, and by this prudent foresight fairly well prepared to meet the coming storm. In 1861, the first year of the war, industry and trade were

suspended in Baltimore. The mechanics and laborers were without employment, unable to earn their daily bread. Four thousand one hundred and fifty-eight persons applied in that year to the society for pecuniary assistance, and on investigation found worthy and given relief. The free medical prescriptions numbered 4,608. To meet these wants the members increased their subscriptions and the society sold \$4,000 Baltimore City 6 per cent. stock, due 1896, for \$3,422.50. The German immigration diminishing to such extent that only 2,172 German emigrants arrived in Baltimore in 1862. The income from passenger money was small. However, at the end of that year, Israel Cohen, the treasurer, in his annual report says :

The operations of the past year show a diminution of sixty per cent. in our receipts and a corresponding decrease say fifty per cent. as compared with those of 1861. The former were increased last year (1861) owing to the sales of \$4,000 city stock, which was required by the pressing wants of the unemployed, whilst during this year, the excessive demand for labor has provided for very many, who would otherwise have been dependent upon the bounty of the Society. The receipts from passengers show a falling off as compared with last year of forty per cent. The applications for assistance has fallen from 4,158 in 1861 to 1,116 applicants in 1862. It may, however, be prudent to anticipate a much larger call upon our charity before the expiration of the present year (1863) and it behooves us to prepare for the coming storm. The present invested fund is \$32,500. Should it become necessary to encroach upon this fund to aid those who most need it, and for whose benefit

it has been accumulated, it surely will in the exercise of wise charity not have been needlessly gathered. The disposition of this subject, may, I think, be properly entrusted to the finance committee, etc., etc.

The report closes with the following :

The undersigned cannot close this brief report without bearing testimony as far as has passed under his observation, as to the faithful performance of every duty of the different branches of the Society, and whilst recommending a continuance of the same well doing, he must suggest every species of economy and as is consistent with prudence, not intending to deprive any who may be deserving of receiving the full benefits of this noble charity, but with the object of so dispensing our income that the greatest good may be done to the greatest number, and that when peace and happiness shall once more be restored to us, we may have the proud satisfaction of pointing to our past actions with generous pride, and be prepared to continue our journey with the same satisfaction, we have experienced for so long a period.

The apprehension of the good treasurer of a coming storm of much larger call upon the charity of the society, however, was not confirmed. The year 1863 and subsequent years were of great prosperity to Baltimore. Being near the seat of war, Baltimore became a depot of army supplies and war material. New industries and manufactories were started, large numbers of soldiers and strangers visited the city and made purchases. There was plenty of work to be done at good wages. Immigration gradually increased, the demands for charity de-

creased and the society gained new members. In January, 1865, thirty-four new members joined. A committee consisting of Charles W. Lentz, Frederick Raine, William Numsen and Charles Spilker was appointed to assist the State authorities to promote immigration to Maryland. The salaries of the physicians were increased to \$200, and of the agents to \$700 and \$300 a year, respectively. Seven apothecaries in different parts of the city were appointed to dispense medicines at the expense of the society. In 1868 Vice-President Charles Spilker, a most efficient officer and member of the society since 1833, departed this life, and appropriate resolutions were passed at a special meeting held April 6. A convention of State Immigrant and Benevolent Societies of the United States was held at the Broadway Hall, in Baltimore, in the middle of April, 1868. The society took part in the proceedings and paid the expenses of \$267.05. This is the only item in the books of the society during the many years of its existence not strictly and directly spent for charity. The membership in 1869 was 200 and increased in 1870 to 217.

A bill pending before the legislature of Maryland imposing increased taxation on arriving immigrants, the society at a meeting held March 29th, 1870, passed a series of resolutions protesting against the passing of such laws or measures, and Jacob Trust, Alexander Wolf and H. Wilkens were appointed a committee to present the resolution to the legislature; the bill was defeated. On January 18th, 1871, the first donation of two hundred and fifty dollars, and in the following years until 1876 in all the sum of nineteen hundred dollars was given by the society to the General German Orphan Asylum of

Baltimore City. On the 27th of June, 1871, the society suffered a severe loss by the death of its venerable President Albert Schumacher, who, for over 30 years, had presided at its meetings and guided the affairs of the society. He was one of our foremost merchants, a public-spirited, liberal citizen, who took an active part in all affairs tending to the advancement of Baltimore city. His death was generally deplored by all citizens and by the members of the society in special meeting assembled. In his last will he bequeathed to the society \$10,000 of Baltimore city stock, the interest on which to be annually divided among destitute Germans, or suffered to accumulate till it may be concluded by the said society to found a hospital or a home of refuge for which purpose also the whole or part of his bequest may be applied.

The object of establishing a General German Hospital for the care of sick and destitute Germans as mentioned in the bequest was long considered, fully discussed and canvassed by the society and referred to a committee consisting of H. von Kapff, Isaac Cohen, Wm. Numsen, Ferdinand Hassenkamp, Christian Ax, Claas Vocke, Jacob Trust and Dr. Geo. Reuling, who reported that unless the sum of \$30,000 be first raised by private subscription, it was not practical for the German Society to establish a hospital. The report was adopted. The munificent donation by Johns Hopkins for a general hospital in the city, about that time, however, appeared to the members and citizens generally, to make the establishment of such a small hospital less urgent and desirable and nothing further was done in the matter.

Herman von Kapff, a merchant and vice-president of the society, was elected the successor of Mr. Schumacher

and by successive annual elections remained president seven years until 1878, when he declined a re-election. At the meeting of January 4th, 1875, the death of Col. Mathias Benzinger for many years an active manager of the society was announced, and resolutions deploring his loss were passed. At the yearly meeting of January 20th, 1875, Israel Cohen, the treasurer, read his thirty-first, and which was to be his last, yearly report. It was as all his annual reports, very full, lucid and encouraging. Proud of the achievements of the society in giving proper relief to the destitute and suffering, full of wise counsel to the management and as to the future of the noble charitable work, wherein he and his father before him had taken such a signal part. He concludes his report with the following pathetic words:

“In conclusion then the undersigned has but to repeat his earnest prayers, that we may continue to render every aid and comfort to the deserving poor—that the sick and the destitute may be fully cared for, and that in the future we may not do injustice to our record of the past.”

On the 3rd day of June following, this noble man suddenly died, within four years after his friend and collaborer in the field of the noble charity, Albert Schumacher, the president for more than thirty years, had departed. Mr. Cohen could well say: that the future may not do injustice to our record of the past. The record of the society of the following period, and to the present time, shows no abatement in the true spirit of charity, economy, efficiency of management, and conscientious performance of duty, from the noble record of their predecessors. The

demands upon the society increased as the city expanded, and the duties of the office of president became so manifold and onerous, that it could not be expected that a person of large business affairs of his own, holding that office, could have the time and leisure to perform them. The society after due consideration thereof on January 22nd, 1877, resolved to rent and open a business office located near the centre of the city, where its two agents, every day from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., shall attend to the business of the society. The first agent to have the control and draw weekly from the treasurer funds on orders signed by the president, to pay the orders of and signed by the respective managers or president, to the applicants for charity. The first agent to keep full and correct books of account and information and give bond in the sum of five hundred dollars for the faithful performance of his duties: the second agent to be subordinate to the first agent and to give bond in the sum of \$250. The president, if convenient to visit the office daily and to have absolute control over the agents and conduct of business: the agents to visit the immigrant vessels on their arrival and the first agent is authorized if necessary to employ proper persons as assistants on such arrival of emigrants. The office to be also a free labor bureau to those seeking work or employment and the agents to treat those seeking assistance with kindness and politeness.

By this necessary new arrangement of keeping an office the expenses of the society were still further increased. They were in 1873, \$8,146; in 1874, \$9,028; in 1875, \$8,735; in 1876 the United States Court decided that no State could impose a tax on the landing of immigrants,

this being within the exclusive jurisdiction of the general government. Thereupon the steamship lines and owners of immigrant vessels refused to pay further the commutation tax for their passengers. This was a loss of thousands of dollars yearly of the income of the society, whilst there was no diminution of the expenses, the applications for charitable assistance rather increased and the managers were not inclined to refuse proper relief out of the treasury of the society. As a matter of course the report of John R. Seemuller, the treasurer elected as successor of Israel Cohen, dec., at the end of the year, 1876, showed a deficit of \$1,393.17 and for the first time the invested capital of the society was encroached upon by the sale of some of its Baltimore city stock, etc.; its capital at that time was \$75,500. To meet the emergency, the yearly dues of members was raised from three dollars to five dollars, with a loss of twelve members, but the remaining members in 1877 by voluntary contributions over and above the \$5 dues, contributed the sum of \$548 to meet the deficiency of 1877. At the yearly meeting of January 16th, 1878, Mr. Claas Vocke, a merchant who for years had been a prominent active officer of the society, was elected president, and Ed. Nieman treasurer. On March 26th, 1878, a special meeting passed resolutions on the recent death of the Vice-President Charles W. Lentz, for forty years one of the officers of the society. Mr. Heinrich F. Wellingshoff on July 1st completed the twenty-fifth year of faithful service as agent of the society and resolutions of congratulation to him were spread on the minute book of the officers. On July 19th a special meeting deplored by appropiate resolutions of the death of Frederick W. Brune, Esq., for more than forty years a

member and for the last thirty years one of its faithful reliable counsellors. There were 234 members in 1877 and 221 in 1878, the total expenses for the year 1878 were reduced to \$4,351.57 by the more economical working of the medical department, and reducing the salaries of its four physicians from \$200 to \$100 each, per annum. The invested capital, in covering the deficiency of the income, was further reduced by \$500. All efforts to increase the membership proved fruitless, more resigned than were admitted, there were but 206 members in 1880; 185 in 1881; 178 in 1882; 170 in 1883; 194 in 1884; 190 in 1885; 199 in 1886; 218 in 1887; 443 in 1888; 403 in 1889; 391 in 1890. H. F. Wellinghoff, the agent of the society having become by old age too feeble to perform the duties of his office, the board dispensed with his services and on February 5th, 1883, appointed Julius Conrad his successor at a salary of \$600 a year, and Carl Schlingloff was appointed second agent at a salary of \$30 a month. In 1885 the society removed its office from No. 147 West Lombard street to No. 78 South Sharp street, and Schlingloff having resigned as agent, G. A. Trautwein was appointed in his place. The expenses in the salaries of the agents being reduced, the strictest economy enforced; the society could not reduce the wants of the poor and suffering. These were mostly widows with infant children having no means of support except by their hard work. The wages for woman's work in those years were starvation wages. Thirty cents for sewing a dozen heavy shirts, 28 cents for a dozen drawers, etc., were the ordinary wages. A widow with small children, who had to do her sewing at home, could with 16 hours daily work, earn but two to three dollars a week, not to speak of sick-

ness of herself or children. The society therefore continued to make inroads on the capital invested in former prosperous years. In 1881 the deficit was \$196.68; in 1882, \$586.12; in 1883, \$1,360.69; in 1884, \$1,641.22; in 1885, \$1,909.60; in 1886, \$1,420; in 1887, \$935.54; in 1888, \$1,048.20; in 1889, \$1,096.49. At this rate, if continued for twenty-five years, the entire capital of the society would be consumed, and if viewed by the experience of similar societies, the German Society of Maryland would be extinct. Radical changes in the working of the society were adopted and the next year showed a surplus of \$1,250, and no further deficit occurred thereafter.

At the end of the year 1886, Mr. Claas Vocke declined a re-election, and Louis P. Hennighausen, one of the counsellors of the society since 1884, on January 24th, 1887, was elected president and by re-election (1909) retains that office. We have read how the society in its infancy and early years of its existence waged a long and hard fight against the abuses of the redemptioner system, procured good and wholesome laws for the protection of the redemptioners, prosecuted evil-doers and liberated free born white servants who were treated as slaves by their masters. It was in the years of the presidency of Mr. Vocke that the society was again called upon to assist and liberate a class of men who were unlawfully kept in quasi slavery, cruelly treated, robbed, and some murdered, these were

OYSTER DREDGERS.

Men who had hired on vessels in the waters of the Chesapeake Bay to dredge for oysters in the winter

season. It was very hard work done on small schooners, called pungies or buckeyes manned by six to ten men, captain, mate and cook. The season is from October to April, a heavy iron dredge is lowered by windlass in the water to the bottom and with a fair breeze moving, the dredge will scrape the bottom of the bay and scoop the oysters, the dredge with the oysters in it, is then by men turning the windlass, raised above and emptied on the deck of the vessel, where the oysters are culled and the marketable thrown in the hold. It was estimated that 20,000 men were in those years engaged in the oyster industry on the waters of the Chesapeake. The bottoms were yet full of oysters, and if the wind was fair and the water free of ice, dredging would often be done day and night, and in a couple of weeks they would have a full load for the market. Hard work, but often very lucrative. The inhabitants of the shore counties, usually worked on shares with the owners and captains of the boat and fared well, so did boats from Baltimore, and if on wages no complaints were made known by them.

It was from the vessels belonging to the counties of Maryland and Virginia bordering on the shores of the lower or southern parts of the bay, dredging with hired labor obtained from Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburg, etc., that the reports of terrible suffering, cruel treatment and horrible murders reached Baltimore. The negroes of Baltimore, after the experience of a few seasons on these oyster vessels, refused to hire any more, then there were some cases of shanghaieing negroes in the city for these vessels. The publicity by the daily press of these crimes and the activity of our police, soon put an end to it. It was then the home labor market by the knowledge of

the cruel treatment of the men being closed, that the so-called shipping offices, applied to the large cities of the north for men to hire as oyster dredgers, promising from twelve to fifteen dollars a month wages, good eating, lodging and fair treatment, for reasonable work. There are always in the winter season in large cities, honest men willing and able to work, out of employment and short of means. The shipping agent or runner would be paid two dollars by the captain of the oyster boat for every man he induced to sign an agreement to work as oyster dredger for good wages, etc. The men were not told that the two dollars commission and railroad fare to Baltimore would be deducted out of their first month's wages, and the kind and character of the work was not explained to them. The men were glad to get work at fair wages. Americans, Irish, Germans, Italians, etc., were taken by rail in droves, under the care of a shipping man from New York to Baltimore, where they arrived usually at night time, and from there on board of a vessel, to be taken to the lower bay and distributed among the oyster dredging boats. They were sedulously kept from intercourse with any outsider on the trip. They usually commenced to work at 5 o'clock in the morning and until dark in the evening, received the coarsest food, and had to sleep without bedding in the small forepeak of the boat. They were a motley crowd of unfortunates, who were thus put to a work whereof they had not the slightest knowledge or experience, among them were by profession: clerks, teachers, students, bookkeepers, mechanics, artists, farmers, laborers, etc. Strangers to the land, to the work and to each other. The captains used to the hard life, were



LOUIS P. HENNIGHAUSEN

at home, fully armed and with the authority of the law, bent upon to get as much out of the men by their hard work as they could. The men during the cruise were not allowed to go on shore, when they had a cargo of oysters it was transferred to a steamboat or larger vessel and taken to Baltimore or Philadelphia. They were held and treated as captives, those of tender physic would soon break down from the exposure and hard work; often the flesh of their hands, being cut and poisoned by the oyster shells became violently inflamed, having the so-called oyster hand, very painful and requiring weeks of medical treatment. If after cruel beating, the men were still shown, unable to work, they were put ashore without pay, on some place many miles from a city, to make their way the best they could in the midst of winter to the distant hospitals of Baltimore which they filled every winter in large numbers. The farmers and captains of the steamboats were as a rule kind to these poor men and aided them to reach the city. These were the ordinary ills and suffering of these oyster dredgers, but in the course of time when dredging was not always so profitable, and the captains by immunity of their cruelties to the foreign crews had become used to it, awful crimes of the darkest nature became frequent in those waters. The waters of the bay extend about 180 miles to the capes, with thousand of miles of shore of inlets and tide water rivers. The shores are sparsely settled and whilst we had an oyster navy to protect the oysters from unlawful depredation, we had no police protection for the unfortunate dredger, defenseless at the mercy of a brutal, fully armed captain, and although it was well known and published by

the newspapers, that numerous hideous crimes were committed on these waters. It became a habit with a large number of captains, at the end of the season, or when the severity of cold had covered the bay with ice to make dredging impossible, to put their foreign crews, often severely frost bitten, without paying them any of their hard earned wages, on some lonely landing on shore on the lower bay, to make their way in ice and snow to Baltimore, Washington or Philadelphia. Reports came that captains had shot and killed men, on the slightest resistance or threats, although the men had no weapons, and the flimsy excuse for it by the captains, was the fear of mutiny. There was no investigation. On information to the United States courts the answer was, we have no vessel and no funds at our disposal to go the great distance down the bay to find out and arrest the offender. The city authorities referred the matter to the counties. Some of the worst cases happened in the Virginia waters south of the Potomac River, out of the jurisdiction of Maryland. The greatest impediment was that the witnesses had no money and found no employment to remain here, to await the arrest and the trial of the offender. Being strangers here they were anxious to get to their homes and among their friends. In December, 1884, the horrible murder of a young German recently immigrated from Germany, became known to the German Society, and was the beginning of its struggle and efforts for many years, to protect the oyster dredgers from the barbarous treatment on the boats in the Chesapeake Bay. It was one of many similar cases and we relate it in full as disclosed by the sworn testimony in the case:

OTTO MAYHER,

who was about 20 years of age, was a hale, hearty looking fellow, with rosy cheeks and a bright, healthy appearance. He was the son of a surveyor of Stuttgart, well educated and of good manners. Among his effects were handsomely engraved visiting cards and good clothes. Not finding for some time after his arrival here any employment or work, on the 22nd of October, 1884, he, together with Fritz Boye and Ferdinand Haase, two young Germans, who had arrived in this country within a year in Baltimore, shipped with Captain Williams of the punga "Eva" as dredgers for a two months' cruise. The agreements were signed in a shipping office run by a German. Neither of them could speak English or were aware of the hardships they would be compelled to undergo. All went well for a time. They worked hard and were fairly treated. There were aboard with them aside of Captain Williams, William Lankford and a man named Rufus, of Somerset county. About a week before his death Mayher complained of feeling unwell. He told his comrades that he had severe pains in his side and was not able to work. His indisposition was attributed by them to exposure and with a few days' rest they thought he would have recovered. The captain, however, refused to let him off. He was ordered to his work as usual and when he finally broke down and declined, he was knocked down and brutally beaten. From that day Mayher was subjected to the most horrible treatment. Among other punishments was that of being hit with a marlin spike and knocked down. He was then kicked until he fainted; again he was beaten with a rope and until he fairly yelled

with pain. To stop his cries the captain planted his heel on the victim's throat and stifled him into unconsciousness. At another time a rope was fastened around him about his arm pits and he was hoisted up by the halyards, stripped of his lower garments and drenched about the lower limbs with icy cold water. On the day before his death he was taken down in the hold and strung up by his thumbs, the body being suspended seven feet above the flooring. While in this position he was swung to and fro in order to increase his torture. These are only samples of the horrible treatment he suffered. He became so weak that he was scarcely able to walk. The vessel had then reached Lower Fairmount, where the work of unloading was begun. Mayher was down in the hold when ordered up. Unable to speak English, he by signs intimated his inability to work. This infuriated the captain, who sprang upon his defenseless victim, pounded him unmercifully with a bar. Finally he brought it down with crushing effect across the poor fellow's loins. In his agony he writhed on the ground and shrieked for mercy as best he could. To prevent his cries being heard the captain then placed his boot heel on the prostrated man's throat and kept it there until unconsciousness prevented further outcry. The work of unloading was continued, and at nightfall, when all was quiet, the captain ordered Boye and Haase to bring their comrade on deck. They obeyed the order, and more dead than alive, Mayher was brought from below. When they had deposited their burden on deck they were ordered below, there to remain until called. They went below and the hatches were closed on them. Hearing the clanking of chains, pattering on deck, moving of the anchor and the dashing of the

yawl boat against the side of the vessel, they feared the worst. Suddenly the hurrying noise on deck ceased and all was still as death. As soon as they considered it safe, the two men ascended and cautiously lifted the covering of the hatch as far as they were able. They saw a lantern moving on shore and the lifeless body of Mayher stretched on the ground. Mayher had been taken ashore by the captain to get rid of him. He staggered from weakness and either fell or was knocked down face foremost and the captain placing his foot on the neck of the prostrate man, stamping on it, broke the victim's neck. Williams informed the coroner of the county next morning, November 29, that the body of a German named Otto Mayher had been found on the shore of the Manokin river, in Lower Fairmount. Life was extinct. A jury of inquest was summoned. Captain Williams was one of the jurors and the principal witness. He testified that Mayher on the day before had fallen in the hold of the vessel and seriously injured himself; that during the night he must have walked to the shore where he was found. Rufus and Lankford corroborated him and Boye and Haase were not called from the vessel to testify as witnesses. And the jury found that Mayher had died from natural causes. The body of Mayher was buried in a trench of about two feet depth on the shore, and the incident was soon forgotten like the graves of so many poor foreign oyster dredgers, who lost their lives on the waters of the Chesapeake. Captain Williams before morning had moved his vessel with Boye and Haase on it out into the stream and prevented any one from coming on board. Immediately after the inquest he sailed away. During the four weeks that followed he treated the two

Germans much better, but would not allow them to have any intercourse with any one outside of the boat. When discharging a cargo, they were always directed below and were carefully watched.

They were afraid of their lives and abided the time when they would be discharged to inform the proper authorities of this most foul and dreadful murder. They were discharged at Crisfield and reached Baltimore about the 24th of December and informed the German Consul of the crime. The consul, by his attorney, L. P. Hennighausen, Esq., brought the matter to the notice of the police authorities of Baltimore, who at once took action with the State's attorney of Somerset county. Captain Williams was arrested and indicted for murder in the first degree. The body of Mayher was exhumed and a decent burial given.

President Claas Vocke, on hearing of the murder, directed F. W. Brune, the junior counsel of the society, to communicate with the State's attorney of Somerset county for further information and, on January 5, 1885, read his answer to the meeting of the board and made arrangement for the boarding and lodging of the two witnesses, Haas and Boye, who were without means or employment, to keep them here until the trial of Captain Williams, which was expected to take place in April next. On motion of Mr. H. G. Hilken a committee, consisting of Messrs. C. Vocke, Christian Ax, Eb. Niemann and the counsellors, William F. Frick and F. W. Brune, were appointed with authority to use the funds of the society in order that justice be done in the Mayher murder case. On motion of Christian Ax it was resolved that a detective be employed by the president and counsellors to aid in the

investigation of the case. The counsellor, F. W. Brune, of the society was present and rendered valuable assistance to the State in the trial of Captain Williams. Julius Conrad, the agent, conducted the two witnesses, Boye and Haase, to Somerset county and remained with them during the trial. Captain Williams was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to 18 years in the penitentiary. The conviction and sentence was confirmed by the Court of Appeals of Maryland on the appeal of Williams, reported in 64 Md. Reports, p. 383 to 395.

At the meeting of the board, held July 6, 1885, the board by resolutions deeply deplored the loss by death of two valuable members, Mr. J. H. Hausenwald and Ferdinand Hassencamp. At a meeting of January 4, 1886, on motion of Mr. Christian Ax, the counsellors were requested to inform the society what laws from congress or legislature were necessary for the protection of the crew on board of oyster vessels, and at the yearly meeting of January 25, 1886, Counsellor Louis P. Hennighausen made a full report of a body of laws for the better protection of the crews on board of the oyster vessels, of which Counsellor F. W. Brune declared himself in accord. At the suggestion of Mr. F. W. Brune and on motion of Mr. Chr. Ax a committee of seven, consisting of Claas Vocke, F. William Brune, L. P. Hennighausen, Chr. Ax, Wm. Numsen, H. von Kapff and Victor Buschmann, were appointed to appear before the legislature, then in session at Annapolis, to urge the adoption of such laws. The committee visited Annapolis and appealed to the legislature, but the legislature adjourned without acting upon the matter; the influence of the lower counties and oyster industries being against it for reason of the costs, etc., of

the registration of crews being required by the law. The society, however, was determined to renew the agitation and persist until success was achieved. At the next legislature, in January, 1888, a committee of 25 instead of 7 from the German Society of Maryland was appointed to go before the legislature in Annapolis and demand the passage of laws to protect the oyster dredgers. F. W. Brune, Heinrich C. Tieck and Oscar Wolff, attorneys at law, were appointed a special committee to draft suitable laws to be submitted and accompany the committee. The members of the committee were: Claas Vocke, H. von Kapff, George A. Von Lingen, Frederick Wehr, Eb. Niemann, William Middendorf, Ernst Schmeisser, H. G. Hilken, Louis Dohme, John Hinrichs, V. H. Buschmann, Henry Lauts, H. A. Schultz, Capt. Henry Steffens, H. Knefely, Chas. Bein, F. Ellenbrock, Joseph Friedenwald, Charles Hilgenberg, P. L. Keyser, Fr. Oelmann and L. P. Hennighausen. Other prominent citizens, members of the society, joined the committee on its trip to Annapolis, and it was an imposing demonstration before the legislature in behalf of the poor oyster dredgers for their better protection. Addresses were made by Messrs. Brune, Tieck, Wolff and Hennighausen. The laws, substantially as recommended by the society, were passed by the legislature and signed by the governor, to go into effect in the year 1890, January 1. The principal provisions of the law were: A registry kept by commissioners at the shipping ports of the crews of every oyster dredging boat. contracts in writing before the commissioners and record thereof of the period of time, wages, return to port, etc., and the captain to account for every man not returned; and adequate punishment for violators of the law.

On February 15, 1887, Jacob Rudolph, one of the managers of the society for the preceding twenty-two years, departed this life, and at a special meeting of the board resolutions deploring his loss were passed.

Soon thereafter, on March 21, 1887, another special meeting was called by the president.

Christian Ax, vice-president of the society since 1869 and for many years an active member and liberal contributor to charity, had departed this life. Resolutions deploring his loss not only for the society, but that the German inhabitants of the city had lost in him one of their best and truest citizens, were passed.

In the winter of 1886-87, on the report of cruel treatment of a German oyster dredger in the lower bay, the society at an expense of \$66.25 sent a tug boat with United States marshal on board to have the offending captain arrested. The captain hearing of this escaped, but was later arrested on land and punished. In April, 1887, the society received from one H. W. Schmidt, of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, \$73 to reimburse it for the assistance rendered for a number of years to a poor widow of the name of Weber. The income of the society not being sufficient to meet the demands and costs especially increased by the efforts to protect and relieve the oyster dredgers, some of its members made strenuous efforts to increase the paying membership by soliciting citizens to join the society, and at the meeting of April 2, 1888, Mr. Ernst Schmeisser proposed 60, Mr. A. C. Meyer, 60; Mr. Charles Weber, Jr., 33; Mr. Robert M. Rother, 10; Mr. John Hinrichs, 7, and Messrs. Meeth and Conrad, 4, a total of 174 new members. This increased the list of members from 218 in 1887 to 443 in

1888, the largest membership the society ever had. In 1889 it decreased to 400; in 1890 to 389; in 1891 to 373; in 1895 to 348; in 1900 to 252 members. It then slowly increased again, and since 1904 has averaged from 300 to 325 members yearly.

It being the opinion of some that the Germania Club rooms were not a popular meeting place for the society and the cause of its limited membership, on the motion of Ernst Schmeisser it was resolved to meet thereafter at some other place. The meetings were next from July 16, 1888, to April 14, 1890, held at the Germania Maennerchor Building, on Lombard street. These were found less suitable and on April 14, 1890, and July 14 the meetings were in the German Orphan Asylum, on Aisquith street. The locality being inconvenient, the society on January 12, 1891, and thereafter until April, 1893, met at Raine's Hall, in Baltimore street, corner of Postoffice avenue. All these places were at the disposal of the society free of rent, with no expense for heating, lighting or cleaning. The smaller attendance at those meetings showed that the old home in the rooms of the Germania Club was after all the best meeting place for the society, and on application, the club was generous to receive the society again on April 10, 1893, on the same old liberal terms, free of rent and expense.

The United States Government having assumed full control of the landing of the emigrants by immigrant commissions, and the railroad transporting the emigrants to the west from their landing pier here, the former activity of the society in advising, aiding, protecting and taking care of these emigrants became superfluous, and it confined itself more to assist the needy Germans and

descendants of Germans living in our midst, and among those especially, to widows with infant children having no income or support. As a measure of economy the assistant agent was in March, 1889, discharged. The agent was relieved from the duty of attending the landing of emigrants, he, to remain at his office from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. to attend to employment seekers, pay orders of the managers given to the needy, keep books, etc., and after 1 P. M. to visit at regular intervals those who received regular monthly allowance, to inspect and report their condition, and carefully to investigate every new applicant for assistance and make full reports to the officer of the board for action, and to enter the reports in a book kept for inspection.

Mr. Eberhard Niemann, the faithful treasurer, being about to retire from business and spend his declining years in Germany, resigned his office, and Charles Weber, Jr., on July 31, 1889, was elected treasurer, which office he held until his death June 30, 1908.

To prevent further inroads upon the invested capital of the society by yearly deficits and thereby its ultimate extinction, Col. Fredk. Raine in the annual meeting of January 27, 1890, moved: "That henceforth the capital shall be kept intact," which was unanimously adopted. The large number of medicinal prescriptions which had been compounded at the cost of the society and the salaries of the physicians amounted to about \$1,000 a year. There had been opened in different parts of the city free dispensaries of medicine, which were liberally supported by the city out of certain fines imposed and collected by the city authorities. Johns Hopkins Hospital and other hospitals gave free medical and surgical treatment to the

poor. There being thus ample provisions for sick indigent poor persons, the society on October 4, 1889, discontinued the practice of furnishing medicinal preparations free of charge. The salaries of the physicians was reduced to \$200 a year, and in 1894 only one physician was appointed without any fixed salary, he to be paid for whatever professional services he might render upon request of the officers. By these economic measures the society was enabled to support more liberally poor widows with infant children. Every member of the board having the right to issue an order on a printed form, directing the agent to pay to the person described therein as being in need and worthy of assistance a sum not exceeding five dollars, it was found that some of the managers were more generous and liberal with the society's money than the finances allowed. Others would give without taking the trouble of a personal investigation of the condition of the applicant. A committee consisting of L. P. Hennighausen, R. M. Rother, Charles Weber, Jr., and A. C. Meyer was appointed to make such changes and suggestions as would prevent further deficits, made a rigid investigation and discovered a number of unworthy persons who received assistance from the society through orders issued by careless managers. It was thereupon ordered that no order issued by a manager should be paid unless the agent of the society had first investigated the condition of the applicant and made a report thereof to an executive committee of three members to be annually appointed by the president, and only after the executive committee had approved the order shall the treasurer by the agent pay the same. At the meeting of the board of January 27 and February 10, 1890, the recommendations

of the committee were adopted and the president appointed R. M. Rother the secretary, Charles Weber, Jr., the treasurer, and A. C. Meyer the executive committee. This new order of working has proved satisfactory and been continued. On March 17, 1890, on recommendations of the executive committee, thirty-one pensioners of the society, found unworthy, were dropped of further assistance. On April 17 Mr. Charles Weber announced the death of Julius Conrad, the agent, and Frederick Schad was elected his successor.

In January, 1889, on motion of Mr. Rother, a new edition of the constitution of 1868, with the changes and amendments since adopted, was ordered to be printed. The secretary sent communications again to our sister societies of New York and Philadelphia, requesting them to make known to German emigrants by circulars and otherwise of the character and danger in hiring as oyster dredgers in our bay. The officers of the society also induced the Hon. A. S. Hewitt, the mayor of New York, to summon the shipping agents licensed by the city before him, and admonish them that he would revoke their license if they continued shipping men as oyster dredgers to the lower bay. However, the trade was too lucrative and the lower bay so distant as to be practically out of reach of the law; so the trade in hiring these ignorant men continued. In the beginning of the season of 1889-90 a case of great cruelty was reported. At the request of the board our attorney, Heinrich C. Tieck, Esq., with a United States Marshal and a warrant for the arrest of the captain, Lynn Rea, and mate, John Ucey, of the oyster boat "Ella Agnes," went down the bay and arrested them on the water, brought them to Baltimore, where they

were in the United States District Court tried, convicted and punished. The captain was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$100; the mate, Ucey, to three months in prison. The crew, Eugene Jungling, George Ricks, Wilhelm Hoffman, Joseph Scherf and John Junker, were kept as witnesses, and after the trial on March 10, 1890, they reimbursed out of their witness fees the German Society in the sum of \$35, expenses incurred on their behalf. The attorney generously refused any compensation for his arduous work; and it is to be noted that no attorney of the society ever charged or would accept any compensation for the many and great services they rendered to the society in its noble work of humanity in protecting the innocent oppressed poor and unfortunate. The crew in a pathetic letter expressed their deep-felt gratitude to the society for their liberation out of slavery and cruel treatment. The punishment of Capt. Rea and Mate Ucey made some impression on the captains and for some years no cruelties were reported. The discharging and landing of men on distant desolate shores, without paying them their wages, however, continued. In December, 1889, a German recently arrived, who could not understand a word of English, was after a month's work as oyster dredger, without a cent of his wages paid, put on shore in Dorchester county. Being a total stranger, unable to make himself understood, afraid of violence, he slept in the woods. He was arrested and committed for three months to the work-house. The society being informed of it, by habeas corpus proceedings in the Baltimore City Court on the 22nd day of December, 1889, procured his freedom. He at once found employment at his trade as a mechanic. He had a

trunk filled with his clothes, tools, etc.. stored at a boarding-house in Baltimore and proved to be an industrious, honest man.

At the session of the legislature of 1890 the shipping agents, oyster captains and their friends made strenuous efforts to have the law, which was passed by the legislature of 1888 for the protection of oyster dredgers, repealed. The officers of the society succored by the active aid of the Maryland Prisoners' Aid Society, the Hibernian, St. Andrew and St. George Societies of Baltimore, opposed the repeal and succeeded. Commissioners under the law were appointed and confirmed by the senate. In June, 1890, a petition for the pardon of Captain Williams, the murderer of Otto Mayher was filed with the Governor of the State. He had served only five years of his term of 18 years for his awful crime. A large delegation of the society together with delegates from the charity societies aforementioned went before the governor and protested against granting the pardon and it was not granted. In the years 1890 and 1891 there were few complaints. It was in February, 1892, that a colored man informed President Hennighausen that three men, presumably Germans, were in the lower bay on the oyster schooner "Bertha May," Captain Mills, unlawfully detained beyond the time they hired for and badly treated. The president lodged complaint in the name of the society before Governor Brown of the State, who sent an oyster police boat, had the captain arrested on his schooner in Honga River, brought before Justice Hart, who fined him \$50 and costs, and set the men free. In December, 1892, the president being informed by an escaped captive

named Witzigman, that a number of Germans were held captives on several dredge vessels, he induced Governor Brown to send one of the State police steamers to their rescue and Col. Heinrich C. Tieck, as attorney of the German Society of Maryland, with Captain Edward Biddleman, United States deputy marshal, on December 26th, 1892, left Baltimore on the State police steamer "Governor McLane," for the lower bay. The intrepid brave Colonel Tieck was armed with *nine writs of habeas corpus* and thirteen warrants issued out of the United States District Court at the instance of the society, for the arrest of the violators of the law. It had been reported that one of the oyster captains on October 13th, 1892, came to New York and by fair promises of light work, good treatment, board, lodging and \$14 a month wages, hired thirty-two recently arrived emigrants as oyster dredgers on the lower bay, without having them registered by a commissioner as required by law. Fourteen of these men were Germans and among these, four youths who had landed in New York on the 13th and on the 14th of October were in Baltimore on board of an oyster vessel, the rest were of various nationalities. They were hired for the season ending April 1, 1893, with the understanding, that if they did not like the work they could leave on November 1st, 1892. On November 1st they all wanted to leave, but were kept prisoners on board the several vessels. Severe winter weather had set in. The bay was full of ice and the rivers frozen over. On December 29th, the president received the following telegram from Colonel Tieck—Chrisfield, Md., December 29th, 1892: "Met the enemy. He is ours; rescued fifteen men and made four arrests." On the following day nineteen oys-

ter dredgers freed by Colonel Tieck and sent at the expense of the society to Baltimore, came to the office of the president. Their appearance indicated that they had endured great hardship and privations. The hands of the men presented a horrible sight, hardly one out of the entire number being without a rude bandage, which covered cuts and bruises.

They brought the following report in writing from Colonel Tieck to the president, dated "Steamer Geo. R. McLane, December 29, 1892, near Ragged Point, Potomac River:

Dear Mr. Hennighausen:—We arrested four men and freed twelve men, who will go per steamer from Crisfield, if that port is not closed by ice, or go to Drum Point on the Patuxent river if we can land there. We have had a hard time at Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, where we met a whole fleet of oyster vessels. There we arrested the captain, we were especially in search for, and placed him in the Leonardtown jail to await the action of the U. S. District Court. We seized the schooner "Partnership" whereof the father of the prisoner was in command. I boarded the vessel and was told by the crew that one of their number, a youth of 20 years, named Kleber, of Frankfurt a. M., had been hit by the captain on his hand with a hammer that the blood squirted from it, and so seriously injured that in the following night he jumped overboard and was lost. I am convinced that he lies dead on the bottom of the Potomac; as no human being could live in the icy cold water for five minutes. This captain was arrested by Capt. Turner of the Str. "Govn. McLane" for violating the State Oyster Laws, found guilty by a Justice of the Peace in

Leonardtown and fined \$50 and costs. We freed six men of his crew and sent them aboard the "McLane." This case cost the Captain \$200 and he had to leave one of his boats as security in possession of his attorney at Leonardtown for the payment of costs and fees otherwise he would have gone to jail to keep company with his son. However, I am not done with him and shall continue his case before the U. S. Commissioner Bond. He sailed with his mate and cook and the mate of the boat of his son for Baltimore. The mates and cook are colored. They were arrested with the captain here but could not be held under the State laws. I shall therefore obtain warrants for their arrest from the U. S. Commissioner. I have directed the witnesses (the crews of both vessels) to your office; it is advisable to take them before a U. S. Commissioner to obtain warrants for the arrest of mate Walter Sykes, colored, of the bugeye "M. E. Dennis" No. 155, Capt. Stewart H. Evans; also for the mate, Joseph Sanders, mulatto, of the "Lucy Gallagher" No. 154; for Andrew Cooper, colored, mate of the same vessel, all of them now on board of the "M. E. Dennis", Capt. Stewart H. Evans, sailing for Baltimore. It is best that they should be arrested as soon as they arrive in the harbor, for after they have landed, these three devils in human form may escape. The witnesses against Capt. Edward Evans, of the "Lucy Gallagher" No. 154, are Otto Casar, Josef Korzulla, Emil Bahn (principal witnesses), Nicolas Margne, Adam Sorkal, Jean Blue and Frank Casper. These are also witnesses against the colored mates, Josef Sanders and Andrew Cooper. The witnesses against the colored mate, Walker Sykes, of the bugeye "M. E. Dennis", are Charles Lenz, Oscar Rief, Chas. Muffer, John Varge, Emil Kochler, Ignaz Krاندanz and Paul Poucani.

See to it that the Commissioner will hold the witnesses for the negroes may not arrive in Baltimore for a day or two. We are now looking for the schooner "Viola" No. 505, and are at the mouth of the Potomac. It is very cold and many vessels are frozen in. This morning our steamer was surrounded by ice and is now rocking heavily.

When we told the poor oyster dredgers that they were free and we would take care of them, the scene was indescribable. They were overjoyed, tears ran down their cheeks, they embraced and kissed each other, and when we asked them how they felt, they cried "happy! happy!"

We marched in procession to the courthouse in Leonardtown, the three colored men handcuffed at the head, it created great excitement, the better class of the inhabitants sympathized with the poor dredgers and I heard many words of praise for our society."

Col. Tieck further reported that he caused three minor boys to be set free. In a later letter he writes: Since I wrote to you this morning, we came up with the "Viola" and rescued five men, one Irishman and four Germans, who will appear as witnesses against the captain, who together with his mate, left the ice-bound boat, when the crew had neither victuals nor water on board. The crew would have perished or starved to death if we had not arrived in time, as it was impossible for them to reach the shore, it being a mile distant and the water covered with ice. There are about 150 vessels frozen in. The suffering among the poor oyster dredgers must be terrible. I still have much evidence of other cases in my hands, the difficulty is that we cannot do anything in Crisfield against the cruel captains but have to apply to the U. S. Court in Baltimore.

(Signed)

HEINRICH C. TIECK."

The dredgers were taken by the president before United States Commissioner Bond, warrants issued and the captains and mates arrested. Colonel Tieck returned on the fourth of January, 1893, and on the fifth there was a hearing before the Commissioner in the case against Captain Evans, of the Schooner "Mary E. Dennis." The German Society was represented by L. P. Hennighausen, Col. Wm. F. Brune and Col. Heinrich C. Tieck, attorneys; the United States Government by John T. Ensor, United States Attorney, and the prisoners by the Hon. Thomas G. Hayes. The testimony showed cruel and brutal treatment, especially of the young man Kleber, who jumped overboard; that they received insufficient or spoiled food, several of them showed bruises where they had been hit by the captain and his colored mates. Ignaz Grandaz was struck by the captain with a hammer on his nose, and at another time the captain and mate poured a bucket full of cold water over his head, for no cause that he knew of. They were kept as captives, not allowed to go on shore, etc. The captain was committed for court, tried, found guilty of cruel treatment, fined and imprisoned.

It is remarkable that on the 2nd of January, 1893, the "Canton Oyster Exchange" passed resolutions of protest against Governor Brown for permitting the State Oyster Police Steamboat "Governor McLane" to be used on this errand of mercy and justice in liberating the poor oyster dredgers out of slavery.

The German Society, however, pursued its even way as the friend of the poor and oppressed. Every one of the many cruel captains and mates it had in those years arrested, was convicted, and those of them who wronged

their crews out of their hard earned wages by outrageous overcharge for matches, tobacco, boots, oilskin clothes, socks, etc., were compelled by libels against their vessels, to reduce the charges to reasonable market prices and pay the heavy costs of the libel. There were in January, 1893, a number of complaints of brutal treatment and horrible suffering. Karl Springer on January 1st complained of the oyster boat "Marsella" No. 35. There were six men in the crew; it was very cold, heavy ice formed on the water, and the captain and mate rowed ashore and left them five days without a drop of water or wood to make a fire, when the ice had frozen to the thickness to bear a man, they escaped over the ice, on reaching shore they were pursued and fled for their lives. This happened in Virginia water out of the jurisdiction of Maryland.

On the 6th of January, Fritz Bauer of the boat "Josephine Smith" escaped. He related an even more horrible experience.

Henry French, 24 years old, from New Orleans, a son of A. B. French, of A. B. French & Co., exporters of heavy lumber, was shanghied and escaped after fifteen days on board by swimming ashore on Sunday night. Five Germans escaped from the schooner "Sumner," Capt. Charles Light, of Accomac county, Virginia, reported atrocious cruel treatment. They had suffered, and stated that a German on the schooner "Boggs" at anchor near the "Sumner" was by the captain or mate of the vessel kicked to death and his body buried on the shore.

The reports of cruelties and murders were so frequent in 1893 that the other charity societies of the city, the

Charity Organization, St. Andrew's Society, Hibernian, St. George's Society and French Society united with the German Society to form a bureau for the protection of the oyster dredgers, and opened headquarters at 210 South Charles street. L. P. Hennighausen of the German Society, was elected president; Alexander H. Robertson of the St. Andrew's Society, secretary; Major O. H. Horton of St. George's Society, treasurer; Patrick Reilly of the Hibernian Society, William H. Perkins of French Benevolent Society, and John Glenn of the Charity Organization Society, committee. Col. Heinrich C. Tieck was retained as counsel for the bureau. Large placards were ordered to be printed to be hung in the shipping offices, and smaller ones distributed among dredgers, calling attention to the purpose of the bureau, and advising the filing of all just complaints for any kind of unlawful treatment with it. This had a good effect, and less cases for non-payment of wages or cruel treatment were noted and tried in courts.

The oyster captains, packers and industry in sympathy with them, fretted under the restrictions of the register laws of 1888, which impaired and hindered them in their greed for large profits at the expense of the poor dredgers and having more political influence in the counties, than the charity organizations of the city, were active for the repeal of those laws. At the meeting of the society of April 29, 1895, F. W. Brune, Esq., the counsellor reported that by an act proposed by the legislature of Maryland at the last session on the 29th of April, 1894, Chapter 379, the laws for the protection of oyster dredgers in the Chesapeake Bay had been so amended as to defeat to some extent the object in the protection of oyster

dredgers, and that by the enacting clause of the next Chapter No. 380 the entire law so far as it related to the protection of oyster dredgers had been repealed. This was a great surprise and a severe blow to the efforts of the society. Not a line had been published in the daily papers of the effect of these chapters, and its officers were in complete ignorance of the repeal during the session of the legislature. Dispairing of a remedy of the evil from the hands of the State, the charity organizations now appealed to the Congress of the United States to have the strong arm of the Federal Government invoked for the protection of the oyster dredgers about the same as it extended to sailors, especially in securing their wages. A bill No. 383 to prohibit shanghaing and peonage in the United States, etc., under severe penalties, was introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Moerel, of Pennsylvania, and referred to a committee who gave a public hearing on February 2nd, 1906. There appeared before the committee in favor of the passage of the bill, representatives of the four Baltimore charity societies, the American Seaman's Friend Society of New York, the Local Seaman's Society of New York, the Virginia Mariner's Friend of Newport News, Virginia, the Legal Aid Society of New York, the Protestant-Episcopal Seaman's Society, the Seaman's Christian Association and the Legal Aid Society of Philadelphia. John C. Rose, United States District Attorney of Baltimore, took deep interest in the passage of the bill, also appeared and gave a graphic description of his seven years' experience in the trials of oyster captains, etc., and assisted in amending the bill to make it more effective in the protection of oyster dredgers. Statements of the grievances were made

by the representatives of the several societies, the persistent valiant fight of the German Society of Maryland in behalf of the oyster dredgers was often alluded to. A number of letters, from prominent citizens, among them Bishop O. A. Whitaker of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, Co-adjutor Bishop Alex. Mackay Smith, R. S. J. Randolph, E. W. and Mrs. R. R. Bradford, Philip E. Howard, John B. McPherson, Charles C. Binney and others were read. It was shown by these letters and by the representatives of the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore societies that the practice of shanghaing was very prevalent in these cities, in the manner in which men were lured to Maryland by promise of well-paid work, and then, usually stupefied by the influence of liquor or drugs, or by deception or by brute violence, were put on board of oyster boats and kept there as practical slaves for weeks and months without proper food or accommodations and without any certainty as to their pay or time of discharge. United States District Attorney John C. Rose stated:

"The one curious result of all the cases that come before us is that I have never met any of them who had ever been paid for a day, no matter how long he had worked." The bill prescribed a punishment for any person, being of the crew or ships company of any vessel engaged in the oyster trade, etc., shall ship any person while in a state of intoxication, or while laboring under any false impression, and shall thereupon forcibly confine or detain such person on board of such vessel with intent to make such person a slave or compel him to perform involuntary service of any kind, and every person who shall in any way aid or abet such action, shall be guilty of felony and

shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding ten years, etc.

Mr. Moerel accepted the suggestions of the District Attorney, John C. Rose, and re-drafted the bill, which was adopted by Congress and is now law. Mr. Rose at the next session of Congress had further acts passed for the better protection of oyster dredgers, and as far as laws can do it the oyster dredger now enjoys full protection. A large share of the credit for this noble achievement is no doubt due to the German Society of Maryland, who took the initiative, and with energy and persistency continued at large expense for many years the humane effort to obtain good effective laws for the protection of the oyster dredgers. We now return to the ordinary routine work of the society. The temporary evils of the redemptioner system and oyster dredger slavery had been met and disposed of, but as it is said, "the poor shall always be with you," and among them *the poor widow with infant children* admits of no doubt in the application for charity. The money the society had spent in the good work of protecting honest, hard-working men aroused the higher nobler sentiments of helping those in want of the necessities of life and to intrust the German Society with larger sums of money for practical dispensation among the poor of our city. In the years 1893-1894 one of those periodical crisis or panics in the industrial life of our country set in. Factories closed or worked with diminished half force, house-building was at a standstill, banks closed, many thousands of mechanics and workmen were out of employment and unusual heavy demands of those who were in need without any fault of their own were made upon the society. It was then that

our vice-president, George W. Gail, generously raised his annual dues to \$300 a year, payable in monthly instalments of \$25 a month, to be distributed to five families to be selected by the executive committee; the workmen of Gail & Ax factory contributed \$200; Anne Catherine Denhardt gave a legacy of \$1,093.18; Mrs. Nannie Ax, \$99; Unkel Brasig Verein, \$25; A. C. Meyer, \$20; Ladies' Bazaar, \$614.54; Mrs. Nannie Ax, \$132; Frederick Schepeler, \$1,000, and some members raised their annual dues to \$10, \$20 and \$25. The society in the crisis of 1893-94 distributed directly among the poor \$12,911.25 in cash. The largest distribution by it ever made, it was among 85 widows with 314 children, 34 widows without children, 78 families with 298 children, 31 couples without children and 28 men, and mostly given in monthly payments. The employment office procured positions for 342 farm hands, 20 mechanics and 31 servant girls.

At the meeting of October 8, 1894, Mr. Charles Weber, Jr., the treasurer, reported that the old record book of the society, covering the period beginning with the reorganization of the society, February 3, 1817, at the meeting held in Kaminsky's tavern and ending with the quarterly meeting of the society, held in one of the rooms of the Germania Club October 22, 1860, had been placed in care of the secretary of the society with instruction for safety against loss by fire, etc., to keep it in one of the vaults of the Hopkins Place Savings Bank. Ten years thereafter the great fire which consumed even the metal in the bank destroyed the book. On January 30, 1893, Frederick Schad resigned as agent and Mr. John D. Meyer was unanimously elected in his place at a salary



GEORGE W. GAIL

of \$60 a month, which later was increased to \$1,000 a year. During a sickness of the attorney, Colonel Tieck, Alexander H. Robertson, Esq., acting for Colonel Tieck, in the name of the society succeeded in recovering for three German cattle shippers \$70 for their return fare from Liverpool to Baltimore.

In the spring of 1894 a number of German-American ladies formed a temporary organization and held a fair or bazaar in the first week of May at the Germania Maennerchor Hall, which netted the sum of \$1,114.51. Six hundred and fourteen dollars and fifty-one cents whereof were paid as a donation to the society by Mr. Rother, who acted as treasurer of the bazaar. The balance of \$500 was paid to "the Maryland General Hospital" in consideration of which the managers of the hospital agreed to establish and maintain in perpetuity one free bed, to be known as "the German Society Free Bed," for the accommodation of such persons as shall be recommended from time to time by "the president of the German Society of Maryland," or his legal representatives, for medical or surgical treatment. This free bed with medical treatment has been and still is a great blessing to many poor women and men, who could not gain admittance to other hospitals of the city and in need of surgical or medical treatment. The kind and remarkable successful treatment they received at the hospital induced the society in the year 1902 to add another \$500 donation to the hospital. The ladies who founded the free bed never did a more far-reaching act of beneficent charity. The applicant for this charity is first examined by the agent of the society as to his means, then by the physician of the society whether he needs hospital treatment, and then

recommended by the president of the society to admission in the hospital. Experience has shown that even hospitals are sometimes imposed upon by frauds well able to pay for their treatment.

An invitation from the German Society of Pennsylvania to attend the banquet to be held in Philadelphia, December 26, 1894, to celebrate the one hundred and thirtieth anniversary of its existence was received and accepted. Messrs. L. P. Hennighausen, Jacob Klein and Robert M. Rother were elected a delegation to represent the Maryland Society on the occasion.

The suffering and hardship of the foreign oyster dredger continued to engage the attention and time of the officers, especially of F. W. Brune, H. C. Tieck and Oscar Wolff, the attorneys of the society, the secretary being instructed to keep the society in communication with the other societies in this matter.

A proposition in 1897 from the German Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore for the German Society to acquire the hall and building at No. 1015 and 1017 East Baltimore street for the sum of \$14,000 for a joint home was referred to a committee for a full investigation and consideration. The committee reported unfavorable and the report was adopted. The society in those years had been often invited to join in social, benevolent, political and other affairs and always declined, believing in the singleness of purpose as expressed in its charter the only safe conduct.

In February, 1899, the society elected the Hon. Karl Schurz an honorary member and sent him a letter of congratulation upon the anniversary of his seventieth birthday.

In 1895 the society received large donations from philanthropists who were not inhabitants of the United States. Mr. Friedrich Schepeler, a resident of Münden, Hanover, Germany, had been a resident of Baltimore and a member of the German Society from 1846 to 1869, when he returned to Germany. In the month of August, 1894, a number of "the Baltimore Wecker," a weekly German newspaper, containing an interesting historical sketch of the German Society of Maryland and of its recent activity, came to his hands and he called to his memory the meritorious humane work of the society. He, therefore, with his wishes for the continuance of the good work of the society, sent a donation of \$1,000.

Mr. August Marquardt, a German merchant of Bremen, sojourning in the month of October, 1895, in our city, on being informed by H. G. Hilken of the good work of our society, sent a donation of \$250. Both donations came through the house of "A. Schumacher & Company," the old steadfast friend of the society.

In the meeting of April 12, 1897, the president reported that not one case of serious complaint of cruelty or other bad treatment of oyster dredgers had been reported in the past winter, and that it was the voluntary expressed opinion of the United States commissioners and other officers connected with maritime jurisdiction that this was due entirely to the former vigorous efforts of the society in extending protection to the men by bringing the offending captains of oyster dredging boats to justice and punishment. Several cases of withholding wages from dredgers were prosecuted and settled in the season of 1898, but no case of cruel treatment reported. In 1898 relief was extended by the society to 343 adults and 669

children. At the meeting of April 10, 1899, the death of Col. F. W. Brune, one of the counsellors of the society, was announced. He at great sacrifice of time and money had rendered great services for twenty-one years in fighting for the poor and oppressed. His grandfather was one of the charter members, and his father, William F. Brune, held the office of counsellor of the society for more than thirty years, until his death in 1879. Both were eminent attorneys-at-law.

At the October meeting of 1899 it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed by the president, who shall petition the next State legislature to have the report of the Labor Statistician translated into German and printed in pamphlet form for distribution among German emigrants. The president appointed Messrs. Ferdinand C. Latrobe, George W. Gail and Rev. Edward Huber on the committee.

At the end of the year 1902 the membership by death, removal from the city and resignation having been materially reduced, Mr. Gustav Siegmund, Robert M. Rother, L. P. Hennighausen, Ernst Schmeisser and other members made an effort to regain the loss, and on January 12, 1903, nominated forty-four candidates as members.

In October, 1904, Mr. Ernst Sander, a citizen of Leipzig, Germany, sent a donation of Mk. 200 and was thereupon elected a member for life of the society, but he wrote for leave to become a regular member, and was unanimously elected, and has since paid his dues by draft punctually ahead of the time when due. The society suffered severe loss during the next following years by the death of a number of highly esteemed, faithful old

officers and benefactors and many kind words of sorrow, praise and eulogy to their memory are noted in the record book of the society.

At the yearly meeting, January 11, 1904, the president announced the recent death of the former president and late vice-president, Mr. Claas Vocke. In 1842 he was elected secretary and for sixty-three years he continued to hold offices of trust and honor in the gift of the members of the society.

On April 11, 1904, the death of George Brehm was announced; a generous member and contributor of large sums annually to the society.

On October 16, 1905, on the death of Vice-President George William Gail, a special meeting was held by the officers and resolutions deploring his loss, etc., passed. Mr. Gail was not only the most liberal contributor, but also a very active officer and member. He was vice-president from 1892 to the time of his death, and remembered the society with a legacy of \$2,000.

In the following year, 1906, Mr. C. W. Schneidereith, since 1893 second vice-president, and the four esteemed and active managers, Professor Otto Fuchs, Rev. Edward Huber, Captain Henry Steffens and Captain Daniel Steenken, each of them after many years of faithful service in their office, departed this life.

In 1906 Mr. Ed. Nieman, a retired merchant, for many years a member and from 1879 to 1890 treasurer of the society, died in Germany. Although a resident of Germany since 1890, he remained a steadfast member and in his last will gave the society a legacy of \$2,500 and a share of the residue of his estate after the life estate of certain devisees had expired.

In 1907, Mr. Henry Lautz, vice-president, elected as successor of Mr. George W. Gail, deceased, and a generous contributor, departed this life much lamented, remembering the society with a legacy of \$1,000.

On the 30th day of June, 1908, the society suffered another heavy loss in the death of its treasurer, Mr. Charles Weber, Jr. Mr. Weber retired from active business about or before the time he was elected treasurer in 1890, and devoted most of his time to works of charity and therein especially to the care of the orphans and widows supported by the society, he also took an active part in the protection of the oyster dredgers. A special meeting of the board of officers was held. Appropriate resolutions deploring his death passed and Robert M. Rother elected temporary successor as treasurer.

The bureau or office of the society was removed in 1906 from No. 219 South Sharp street to the more convenient location of 215 and 217 Courtland street, Mr. Samuel Siegael, a liberal contributor to the society, is the owner of the building and in his generous character, it being for charity, he let the office on the first floor with heating, cleaning, gas, etc., at the almost nominal rent of eight dollars a month.



ROBERT M. ROTHER



THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the executive committee. The work of the committee requires experience, patience, sound judgment and true disposition of charity and benevolence. Every person who is or has been active in the work of charity knows that imposition, knavery, deceit and fraud is largely practiced by persons, not in need or too lazy to work, to obtain gifts of charity. It is sweet to obtain money without working for it. It is the duty of the executive committee to carefully examine and investigate every application for charity, so that not a dollar of the society is wasted on unworthy persons, the committee in its discretion orders victuals, groceries, wood, coal or cash to be given by the agent to the applicant, by an order on the treasurer. Messrs. Robert M. Rother, A. C. Meyer and Charles Weber, Jr., have since February 10th, 1890, performed the arduous delicate duties as executive committee with the approval of the society. On the death of Mr. Weber, Mr. Herman Badenhop was appointed to fill his unexpired term. At the yearly meeting January 11th, 1909, Mr. Badenhop, for business reasons, declined the office, and John Hinricks was in his place appointed a member of the executive committee. Since Mr. Rother is chairman and to the year 1909, the executive committee has approved and issued 30,851 orders on the treasurer, for, and the treasurer thereon has paid, by the agent \$89,851.17 to worthy poor persons in need, largely to poor widows with infant children; it is a pleasure to record, that with this aid

from the society, the children remained with their mothers, and have grown up to good and useful citizens. We must not publish names and numbers, the books are open to members for verification.

BANQUETS.

The social feature of a dinner at the annual meeting of the society appears to have been successfully established by the great banquet held on the 26th day of December, 1817, before the incorporation of the society, at Kamin-sky's Hotel on Water street; in 1820, at Mrs. Winklos' Hotel on Water street, at twelve o'clock noon; in 1821, at Williamson's Hotel, thereafter and for many years at the Indian Queen Hotel, called Beltzhoover Hotel, south-east corner of Baltimore and Hanover streets, until 1832, when Beltzhoover removed to the Fountain Hotel on Light near Baltimore street, where the society then met. After the Eutaw House was opened the society under President Schumacher often held the banquets in its spacious rooms later and until the present time at the rooms of the Germania Club. Under the presidency of Mr. Claas Vocke the annual banquet was suspended four years, but it was to the detriment of the popularity in membership, which then diminished to its lowest number. After due consideration, it was resolved under President Hennighausen to continue the annual banquet and many members have since been gained and enlisted in the cause of charity at these social gatherings, where always cheerful, even happy hours were spent. The consciousness of feeling that you were among men of generous, benevolent hearts, gentlemen by their very nature, so that not a word of discord ever marred these meetings, and they are looked forward to by former participants with anticipation of having a good time. Every participant pays

for the dinner a moderate sum and orders whatever wine or mineral water he desires, at his own cost. The wines cut of the cellars of the club, noted for their quality and purity are furnished at a reasonable price.

The entertainments begin with remarks by the president referring to the good work of the society during the past year in helping the poor, assisting widows and orphans, procuring work for the unemployed, fighting for the oppressed and reminding his hearers of the grand history of the society since its organization. Good music, by select musicians, German and English choruses, fine vocal and instrumental solos, intersperse the evening. The toasts are few, the Society, the United States of America, Our Old Fatherland, State of Maryland, City of Baltimore and Our Sister Societies, is the usual program. One of the most pleasant features of these banquets is the presence of the invited representatives of the Hibernian, the St. George's and the St. Andrew's Societies of Baltimore, representing respectively the Irish, English and Scotch nationalities. It is a time-honored custom from the earliest years of these societies, to be present at each others annual meetings and engenders a good fellowship and mutual esteem among the nationalities they represent, which cannot be valued too highly in our community. Whoever has attended these banquets will remember with pleasure the eloquent words of sympathy and praise spoken by these gentlemen, which made us feel akin in noble sentiment and action in the field of charity. Our member, and always especially invited guest, ex-Mayor Ferdinand C. Latrobe, has for more than twenty years, never failed to be present and by eloquent speech manifested his warm attachment to the society and

his friends, that is to all the members thereof. The mayor of the city and the governor of the State, when their duties permit them, are also honored and welcome guests. Short speeches, German and English spoken indiscriminately, popular songs are sung *ad libitum*, old friends renew their acquaintances and good cheer prevails to the end. The climax of these banquets was the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the first organization of the society, held at the rooms of the Germania Club on the eighth day of January, 1909. Descendants of the founders and of the deceased members of the society were invited to participate. The rooms were filled to their seating capacity. The governor of the State, Austin L. Crothers; the mayor of the city, J. Barry Mahool; Dr. J. C. Hexamer, the president of the German Society of Pennsylvania; Honorable Richard Barthold, member of congress from St. Louis, Missouri; William P. Ryan, president of the Hibernian Society; Dr. George A. Fleming, vice-president of St. George's Society; B. P. Gillespie, vice-president St. Andrew's Society; Ferdinand C. Latrobe and the most prominent citizens of German descent and birth were present. After some introductory remarks by President Louis P. Hennighausen, Mr. Robert M. Rother acted as toastmaster and called upon the Hon. Charles E. Heuisler, a judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, to respond to the toast, "The German Society." Judge Heuisler gave an interesting address on the history of the society, closing with a brilliant panegyric of the founders and members of past generations. The second toast, "Our New Fatherland," was responded to by the eloquent orator, Hon. Richard Barthold in the German language. "The Old Fatherland."

responded to by Mr. Henry Ruhstrat, the representative of the German consul, who was absent in Germany, in fitting words, was loudly applauded. Governor Crothers responded for the "State of Maryland" and Mayor Mahool for "The City of Baltimore." Dr. Charles E. Hexamer made a stirring address in response to the toast of "Our Guests." The representatives of our sister societies spoke well in cheerful words, especially our old friend, William P. Ryan, of the Hibernian, who so often has delighted us by his masterful sweet diction and historic lore of the early intercourse between the Irish and Germans and their common bonds. The banquet, which was in every way a great success, ended by singing:

Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot, etc.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE SOCIETY.

MR. ROBERT M. ROTHER.

JANUARY, 1909.

Balance, January 1st, 1908..... \$2,076.25

RECEIPTS.

Ground rents.....	\$3,601.08	
Donations.....	162.00	
Bequests.....	1,100.00	
Members' dues.....	1,580.00	
Interest.....	35.62	
	<hr/>	6,478.70
		<hr/>
		\$8,554.95

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash assistance for 1563 orders.....	\$5,639.60	
Office Rent and Expenses.....	217.15	
Advertising.....	}	153.35
Printing and Stationery.....		
Salary of Agent.....	1,000.00	
Fee to Agent for collecting members' dues.....	79.00	
Sundries.....	15.24	
Invested in ground rent.....	950.00	
	<hr/>	8,054.34
		<hr/>
Balance, January 1st, 1909.....		\$ 500.61

INVESTMENTS OF THE SOCIETY.

Irredeemable ground rents, \$2,121.08 per year.

Ground rents redeemable, at 4%, \$930.00 per year.

Ground rents redeemable, at 6%, \$570.00 per year.

ROBERT M. ROTHER, Treasurer.

The undersigned have carefully examined the books and vouchers of the Treasurer and of the Agent of the German Society of Maryland and also the securities as stated above and found the same correct.

GEORGE BUCHHEISTER,
L. H. WIEMAN,
A. OBST.

} Auditing Committee.

January 22, 1909.

**FROM THE REPORT OF THE AGENT OF THE SOCIETY,
MR. JOHN D. MEYER.**

The payments for relief to the poor were made in the following manner:

January	on 133 orders.....	\$469.60
February	" 136 "	492.35
March	" 130 "	461.50
April	" 130 "	468.50
May	" 130 "	451.50
June	" 126 "	445.50
July	" 129 "	446.50
August	" 127 "	457.50
September	" 123 "	447.00
October	" 131 "	477.90
November	" 134 "	494.25
December	" 134 "	522.50
<hr/>		<hr/>
1563		\$5,634 60

Included in the above are 208 orders for groceries and provisions, 47 for coal and wood, 2 for shoes, for 1 fare to Germany, 5 for fare to Philadelphia, 1 for fare to Washington.

Relief was extended to 30 families with 116 children, and 129 widows with 522 children; 12 married couples and 12 widows without children, and 25 men; in all 250 adults and 638 children.

64 new applications for relief were made at our office, all of which were carefully investigated and considered by our Executive Committee. In 1 case false address was given and the parties could not be found; in 3 cases it was found that the applicants were not entitled to our assist-

ance, and in 60 cases relief was given according to the needs of the applicant as far as our means would permit.

330 visits were made during the year to parties whom we regularly assist, and in 14 of these cases assistance was discontinued; 8 of our regular pensioners died.

A number of men seeking employment were referred to persons who applied for help.

DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

1817 to 1852.		Meta Repold.....	50.00
Christian Mayer.....	\$50.00	Henry Schneider.....	50.00
A. J. Schwartz.....	50.00	Nicholas Popplein.....	50.00
Michael Hummer.....	50.00	Sepe Eichelberger.....	30.00
Frederick Koenig.....	50.00	L. Eichelberger.....	20.00
F. L. E. Amelung.....	50.00	Frederick C. Graf.....	50.00
B. I. Von Kapf.....	50.00	C. L. Weiskopff.....	20.00
Solomon Etting.....	50.00		
Henry Keerl.....	25.00	1853.	
F. W. Brune.....	50.00	Oelrichs & Lurman.....	\$136.00
P. Arn. Karthaus.....	50.00		
I. I. Kohen, Jr.....	50.00	1854.	
Charles Schaefer.....	20.00	Fred. Chr. Delius.....	\$50.00
Lewis Mayer.....	20.00		
Christian Keller.....	50.00	1864.	
Jere Sullivan.....	50.00	D. H. Meyer.....	\$50.00
Lewis Brautz.....	50.00		
Justus Hoppe.....	50.00	1872.	
H. D. Witelhausen.....	50.00	Albert Schumacher...	\$10,000.00
Frederick Hammer.....	50.00		
August Hammer.....	20.00	1877.	
Lawrence Thompsen.....	20.00	Herm. Von Kapff.....	\$50.00
C. S. König.....	20.00	G. W. Gail.....	50.00
John Hoffman.....	50.00	Christian Ax.....	50.00
George Hoffman.....	50.00	J. D. Kremelberg.....	50.00
Peter Hoffman.....	50.00	H. Arens.....	25.00
John Stricker.....	50.00	L. W. Gunther.....	25.00
Henry Messonnier.....	50.00	Wm. Seemuller.....	25.00
Conrad Schultz.....	50.00	John R. Seemuller.....	25.00
Philip R. J. Friese.....	50.00	Aug. Vogeler.....	25.00
John F. Friese.....	50.00	Geo. A. Von Lingen.....	25.00
Charles Bohn.....	50.00	C A. Von Lingen.....	25.00
James Lubber.....	50.00	Robert Lehr.....	20.00
Frederick Waesche.....	50.00		
		1890.	
		From 4 oyster dredgers...	\$35.00

1892.		Mrs Nannie Ax..... 132.00	
Auguste Holzemer.....	\$182.60	G. W. Gail.....	300.00
Friend through H. G. H.	25.00	1898.	
1893.		A. S. Abell Co.....	\$150.00
Unkel Braesig Verein....	\$ 25.00	George Brehm.....	100.00
K.——.....	52.00	Mrs. Nannie Ax.....	132.00
S.——.....	20.00	G. W. Gail.....	300.00
L. P. Hennighausen.....	45.00	Herman Seibert.....	60.00
Gail & Ax workmen.....	200.00	Johann Fr. Zetzener.....	653.35
James Scott.....	50.00	Marie Gundel.....	200.00
Anna Cath. Denhardt....	1093.18	1899.	
G. W. Gail.....	75.00	A. S. Abell Co.....	\$150.00
Mrs Nannie Ax.....	99.00	Louis & Chas. E. Dohme.	25.00
1894.		G. A. Von Lingen.....	100.00
A. C. Meyer.....	\$ 20.00	H. G. Hilken.....	50.00
Ladies' Bazar.....	614.51	Henry Lauts.....	50.00
Perpetual Bed in Mary-		George Brehm.....	200.00
land General Hospital		Mrs. Nannie Ax.....	182.00
through Ladies' Bazar,		G. W. Gail.....	300.00
cost.....	500.00	H. H. Hobelman.....	50.00
Mrs. Nannie Ax.....	132.00	Herman Seibert.....	60.00
G. W. Gail.....	300.00	Cash.....	5.00
1895.		Celebration of German	
Frederick Schepeler....	\$1000.00	Day.....	160.14
A. C. Meyer.....	20.00	1900.	
August Marquardt.....	250.00	A. S. Abell Co.....	\$150.00
Mrs. Nannie Ax.....	132.00	George Brehm.....	200.00
G. W. Gail.....	300.00	Mrs. Nannie Ax.....	132.00
1896.		G. W. Gail.....	300.00
Miss Nannie Ax.....	\$132.00	Herman Seibert.....	60.00
G. W. Gail.....	300.00	1901.	
1897.		A. S. Abell Co.....	\$150.00
George Brehm.....	\$ 20.00	George Brehm.....	200.00
Baltimore Charter Cen-		Mrs. Nannie Ax.....	132.00
nial Committee.....	141.00	G. W. Gail.....	300.00
		Herman Seibert.....	100.00

Mrs. Mary D. Appell....	500.00	A. S. Abell Co.....	100.00
Chas. Bein.....	390.00	Hessen-Darmst-Verein ..	12.50
1902.		G. W. Gail.....	{ 2000.00
George Brehm.....	\$400.00		{ 300.00
Christian & Marie Ax....	132.00	Christian & Marie Ax...	132.00
G. W. Gail.....	300.00	John Nickel.....	6.00
Herman Seibert.....	80.00	Mrs. Fr. Sachs.....	3.00
1903.		Henry Kynast.....	5.00
A. S. Abell Co.....	\$150.00	1906.	
George Brehm.....	200.00	George Günther.....	\$100.00
Christian & Marie Ax....	132.00	Conrad Reinhold.....	200.00
G. W. Gail.....	300.00	A. S. Abell Co.....	100.00
Herman Seibert.....	60.00	J. Fredr. Wiessner.....	200.00
Henry Schwarz.....	10.00	Gottlieb Stiebritz.....	500.00
Cash.....	5.00	Christian & Marie Ax....	132.00
Drayton M. Hite.....	3.00	1907.	
1904.		Mrs. Rosina Sinsz.....	\$ 100.00
A. S. Abell Co.....	\$150.00	Christian & Marie Ax....	132.00
Christian & Marie Ax....	132.00	Eberhard Niemann.....	2500.00
G. W. Gail.....	300.00	Henry Lants.....	1000.00
Samuel Siegael.....	5.00	1908.	
Hessen-Darmst-Verein ..	12.50	John C. Scherer.....	\$100.00
Ernst Sander (Leipzig)..	47.37	Donations.....	162.00
Mrs. Anna M. Reier.....	100.00	Christian & Marie Ax....	132.00
1905.		Unknown through Aug.	
Independent Citizens'		Hassfurtier.....	20.00
Union	120.00	Geo. Bunnecke.....	5.00
Samuel Siegael.....	10.00	St. Matthew's Congreg...	5.00

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF MARYLAND.

FIRST ORGANIZED 1783.

RECORDS LOST TO 1817.

President—KARL FRIEDRICH WIESENTHAL, 1783.

Secretary—JOHN CONRAD ZOLLICKOFFER, 1784.

Physician—DR. WILLIAM ZOLLIKOFFER, 1783.

MEMBERS.

CHRISTIAN MAYER, 1784 (List of Members Lost.)

List of Officers and Members of German Society of Maryland, at the time of its Incorporation, 1817. Printed in Baltimore 1817 by Schaeffer & Maund.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Elected in March, 1817.

President.....	CHRISTIAN MAYER.
First Vice-President.....	DR. AUG. J. SCHWARTZE.
Second Vice-President.....	B. J. VON KAPFF.
Third Vice-President.....	HENRY SCHROEDER.
Fourth Vice-President.....	JOHN STRICKER.
Counsellors.....	{ DAVID HOFFMAN.
	{ WILLIAM FRICK.
Physicians.....	{ DR. J. G. WOLFF,
	{ DR. JACOB BAER.
Treasurer.....	FREDERICK WAESCHE.
Secretary of the Society.....	LEWIS MAYER.
Secretary of the Officers.....	LAWR. THOMSEN.

MANAGERS.

JUSTUS HOPPE,
LEWIS BRANTZ,
CONRAD SCHULTZ,
JACOB SMALL,
WILLIAM KREBS,
F. L. E. AMELUNG,

JOHN FRICK,
JOHN F. FRIESE,
SAMUEL KEERL,
PETER SAUERWEIN,
MICHAEL KIMMEL,
JESSE EICHELBERGER.

MEMBERS.

ALBERS, SOLOMON G.	EICHELBERGER, L.	HOFFMAN, JOHN.
AMELUNG, JOHN P. W.	ETTING, SOLOMON.	HOFFMAN GEORGE.
BADER, DOMINICK.	KARTHAUS, PETER A.	HOFFMAN, PETER.
EVERS, F. G.	KARTHAUS, CHARLES	HORN, PHILIP.
EWALDT, JOHN H.	W.	HURXTHAL, BENJAMIN
FAHS, CASPER.	KEERL, HENRY.	HURXTHAL, FERDINAND
BAKER, JOHN H.	KEERL, JOHN C.	HURXTHAL, LEWIS.
BAKER, JOSEPH.	KEERL, JOSHUA S.	INGDEN, PETER.
BAKER, GEORGE S.	KEERL, GEORGE H.	PROEBSTING, THEODOR.
BAKER, SAMUEL.	KELLER, CHRISTIAN.	C.
BAKER, WILLIAM.	KONIG, FREDERICK.	RATIEN, RICHARD.
BECKER, SIMON.	KONIG, C. S.	READEL, JOHN D.
BERGER, JOHN.	FRAILEY, LEONARD.	REPOLD, METTA.
BERNHART, H.	FRICK, PETER.	ROHR, ANDREW.
BOEHM, CHARLES G.	FRIESE, PHILIP R. J.	ROTHROCK, JOHN.
BOHM, CHARLES.	GHEQUIERE, CHARLES.	RUDENSTEIN, JOHN M.
BOSE, WILLIAM.	GLATTUS, PETER.	SADTLER, PHILIP B
BRUNE, F. W.	GRAF, FREDERICK C.	SAUERWEIN, JUNR.
BRUNE, JOHN L.	GRASS, JOHN J.	PETER.
CAPITO, CHRISTIAN.	GROSS, JOHANNES.	KONIG, HENRY.
COHEN, JUNR. J. J.	GUILDENER, CHARLES.	KRAFFT, J. P.
DANNEMANN, C. H.	HACTER, GOTTLIEB.	KRABER, DANIEL.
DELIUS, GEORGE.	HAMMER, FREDERICK.	KRIEG, FREDERICK.
DIFFENDERFER, CHAS.	HAMMER, AUGUST.	LABES, JAMES.
DIFFENDERFER, MICHL.	HASILY, SAMUEL.	LEYFOLD, FREDERICK.
DONSEE, LEOPOLD.	HEDRICK, THOMAS.	LINDENBERGER, JACOB.
DUNTZE, GEORGE.	HENCK, F. W.	LITTIG, PHILIP.
ECKEL, PHILIP P.	HERTZOG, J. F.	MACKER, BENJAMIN.

MEDTART, JOSHUA.	VICKERS, JOEL.	SPIES, JOHN P.
MEETH, PHILIP.	WALL, JACOB.	STARCK, GEORGE.
MEINECKE, C.	WARNER, GEORGE.	STEINBACK, JOHN C.
MILLER, CHRISTOPHER.	SCHAEFER, CHRISTIAN.	STOUFFER, JOHN.
MYERS, JACOB.	SCHAEFFER, FREDERICK.	STRISCHKA, JOSEPH.
MYERS, GEORGE.	SCHAEFFER, F. G.	SULLIVAN, JEREMIAH.
MYERS, SAMUEL.	SCHLEY, JACOB.	SULTZER, SEBASTIAN.
NENNINGER, B.	SCHMINKE, GEORGE.	WARNER, MICHAEL.
NENNINGER, JOHN.	SCHMIDT, WILLIAM L.	WARNER, WILLIAM.
POEPPLEIN, NICHOLAS.	SCHRODER, JR., HENRY.	WEISE, A.
SUHR, JACOB.	SCHROEDER, WILLIAM.	WERDEBAUGH, JOHN.
THOMAE, HUILFREICH.	SCHROEDER, CHARLES.	WICHELHAUSEN, H. D.
THOMAS, D. L.	SCHULTZE, J. E. C.	WICHELHAUSEN, JACOB.
UHLER, PHILIP.	SELLERS, ABRAHAM.	WOEHLERS, CHARLES.
VIBRANS, WILLIAM.	SIGMOND, JOHN PETER.	

The above named 149 members subscribed the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society in 1817.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Years.

PRESIDENTS.

1783 to —	DR. CHARLES F. WIESENTHAL.....	2 years.
1817 to 1821	CHRISTIAN MAYER.....	4 years.
1821 to 1833	JUSTUS HOPPE.....	12 years.
1833 to 1841	URIAS W. KARTHAUS.....	8 years.
1841 to 1872	ALBERT SCHUMACHER.....	31 years.
1872 to 1879	HERMANN VON KAPFF.....	7 years.
1879 to 1887	CLAAS VOCKE.....	8 years.
1887 to —	LOUIS T. HENNIGHAUSEN.....	

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1817-1822	B. J. VON KAPFF.	1869-1872	CHRISTIAN AX.
1817-1827	GEN'L. JOHN STRICKER.	1870-1871	} H. VON KAPFF.
1817-1826	DR. AUG. J. SCHWARTZ.	1879-1887	
1817-1822	HEINRICH SCHROEDER.	1877-1878	WM. SEEMULLER.
1822-1861	F. W. BRUNE, SR.	1879-1883	JACOB FURST.
1822-1830	JOHN HOFFMAN.	1883-1887	HY. WILKINS.
1820-1840	SOLOMON ETTING.	1887-1893	FREDK. WEHR.
1826-1829	JACOB SMALL.	1887-1893	P. L. KEYSER.
1830-1833	CLAAS W. KARTHAUS.	1888-1902	CLAAS VOCKE.
1830-1841	SAMUEL KEEL.	1889-1893	FREDK. RAINE.
1833-1859	CHARLES G. BOEHM.	1892-1906	GEO. W. GAIL.
1830-1846	} GUSTAV W. LÜRMAN.	1893-1894	ERNST KNABE
1860-1867		1894-1906	C. W. SCHNEIDEREITH.
1840-1845	CHAS. F. MAYER.	1895-1906	H. H. HOBELMAN.
1846-1852	DR. A. WEGNER.	1903 —	H. G. HILKEN.
1846-1853	F. L. BRAUN.	1905-1908	HENRY LANTS.
1851-1879	CHAS. W. LENTZ.	1906 —	GEO. BUNNECKE.
1859-1877	JUSTUS BRUEHL.	1906 —	LOUIS T. DIETERICH.
1861-1889	WM. NUMSEN.	1907 —	JACOB KLEIN.
1867-1869	CHARLES SPILKER.		

TREASURERS.

1817-1825	FREDERICK WAESCHE.	1890-July 1908	CHAS. WEBER, JR.
1825-1845	BENJ. J. COHEN.	1908-July to January	ROBERT M.
1845-1877	ISRAEL COHEN.		ROTHER, Pro Tem.
1877-1879	JNO R. SEEMULLER.	1909 —	CONRAD C. RABBE.
1879-1890	EDW. NIEMANN.		

SECRETARIES.

1817-1822	LEWIS MAYER.	1852-1856	G. H. SPILKER.
1817-1820	LAWRENCE THOMSON.	1853-1870	H. VON KAPFF.
1818 —	WM. FRICK.	1856-1865	D. H. MEIER.
1821-1824	HENRY G. JACOBSON.	1865-1873	GEO. A. VON LINGEN.
1824 —	B. J. COHEN.	1870-1874	H. WILKENS.
1825 —	J. C. DANTS.	1874-1887	J. C. WILKENS.
1826-1829	FREDK. L. BRAUNS.	1874-1887	H. G. HILKEN.
1829-1833	CHAS. STARKE.	1887-1888	JOHN HINRICHS.
1832-1840	FREDK. FOCKE.	1887-1894	J. H. MIDDENDORF.
1833-1843	CHAS. SPILKER.	1888-1899	R. M. ROTHER.
1843-1853	CLAAS VOCKE.	1894-1896	M. MEYERDIECK.
1841-1849	CHARLES W. LENTZ.	1896 —	HERMAN KNOLLENBERG.
1846-1852	GEO. SANDER.	1899 —	H. RUHSTRAT.

COUNSELLORS.

1817-1832	WILLIAM FRICK, ESQ.	1885-1887	L. P. HENNIGHAUSEN,
1817-1835	DAVID HOFFMAN, ESQ.		ESQ.
1819-1820	J. R. CRUSE, ESQ.	1888-1896	HEINRICH C. TIECK.
1821-1838	CHAS. F. MAYER, ESQ.		ESQ.
1835-1882	F. W. BRUNE, ESQ.	1892 —	OSCAR WOLFF, ESQ.
1838-1843	BRANTZ MAYER, ESQ.	1900-1907	J. FREDERICK RE-
1843-1896	WM. F. FRICK, ESQ.		QUARDT, ESQ.
1875-1881	ALEXANDER WOLFF,	1907 —	CHRIST. R. WATTEN-
	ESQ.		SCHEIDT, ESQ.
1883-1900	F. W. BRUNE, ESQ.		

PHYSICIANS.

1784 —	DR. KARL FREDRICH	1817-1818	DR. JACOB BAER.
	WIESENTHAL.	1818-1826	DR. EDW. SCHWARZ.
1785 —	DR. WM. ZOLLIKOFFER.	1818-1823	DR. EDW. HÜTTNER.
1817-1818	DR. JOHN G. WOLFF.	1822-1826	DR. J. FRICK.

1826-1830 DR. A. WEGNER.	1873-1891 DR. CARL HOFFMAN.
1826-1830 DR. JOSHUA J. COHEN.	1876-1883 DR. L. C. WINTERNITZ
1830-1832 DR. WM. KEERL.	1876-1883 DR. H. SALZER.
1830-1845 DR. F. E. B. HINTZE.	1880-1888 DR. A. MATHIEU.
1832-1841 DR EDWARD SCHWARTZE	1883-1891 HENRY GOMBEL.
1839-1841 DR. A. J. SCHWARTZE.	1883-1893 DR. ADOLPH BOEHM.
1841-1883 DR. HENRY ALBERS.	1888-1895 DR. A. V. GOSWEILER.
1841-1844 DR. SCHURMAN.	1893-1895 DR. W. HENSCHEL.
1846-1848 DR. J. A. BENKE.	1893-1898 DR. JOHN C. HEM-
1848-1850 DR. E. A. HAMEL.	METER.
1850-1852 DR. L. MORAWITZ.	1896 — DR. CHAS. H. A.
1853-1854 DR. ZIERING.	MEYER.
1854-1869 DR. FRIEDHOEFER.	1905 — DR. FREDK. W. HOBEL-
1869-1876 DR. F. HESEL.	MANN.
1869-1876 DR. C. F. HEUSER.	

MANAGERS.

1817 F. L. E. AMELUNG.	1901 EDMUND BRUENNING.
1818 FREDERICK AMELUNG.	1905 HERMAN BADENHOOP.
1858 CHRISTIAN AX.	1906 G. H. BLANK.
1874 FREDERICK ARRAS.	1822 BENJ. J. COHEN.
1876 HENRY ARENS.	1840 J. J. COHEN, JR.
1888 JOHN ALBAUGH.	1846 CHARLES CASPARI.
1889 JOHN B. ADT.	1854 WILLIAM CASPARI.
1818 LOUIS BRANTZ.	1855 HERMAN CLASSEN.
1830 F. L. BRAUNS.	1874 M. G. COHEN.
1830 ARIAS G. BOEHM.	1818 CHAS. DIFFENDERFER.
1836 MATTHIAS BENZINGER.	1826 C. H. DANNEMAN.
1841 F. BREDEMAYER.	1846 CHAS. DEGENHARDT.
1842 JUSTUS BRUEHL.	1847 CHRISTIAN DEERKE.
1851 A. BREDE.	1852 G. C. DEERKE.
1853 CHARLES BULLING.	1868 TJARKS DEETJEN.
1884 CHARLES A. BRACK.	1901 LOUIS P. DIETRICH.
1884 GEORGE BAUERNSCHMIDT.	1903 CHARLES E. DOHME.
1888 CHARLES BEIN.	1818 PHILIP ECKEL.
1889 GEO. WM. BECKER.	1846 JOHN ESCHBACH.
1893 GEORGE BUNNECKE.	1875 FRED. ELLENBROCK.
1898 GEORGE BREHM.	1817 JOHN F. FRIESE.

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| 1821 WM. FRICK. | 1817 SAMUEL KEERL. |
| 1827 ARAS FISCHER. | 1817 MICHAEL KIMMEL. |
| 1838 FREDK. FOCKE. | 1821 CHAS. W. KARTHAUS. |
| 1847 GEO. N. FISCHER. | 1825 J. P. KRAFFT. |
| 1871 JOHN FRIEDRICH. | 1828 EDWARD KURTZ. |
| 1877 EMIL FISCHER. | 1830 FREDK. KOENIG. |
| 1880 JOSEPH FRIEDENWALD. | 1839 C. KRETZER. |
| 1890 PROF. OTTO FUCHS. | 1843 JOHN T. KALL. |
| 1893 FRED. W. FELDNER. | 1852 WM. KNABE. |
| 1841 F. B. GRAF. | 1853 H. KÖCHLING. |
| 1880 H. H. GRAUE. | 1856 AUG. KOEHLER. |
| 1894 EDWD C. GEYER. | 1874 ERNST KNABE. |
| 1897 F. H. GANTER. | 1874 J. G. KOPPELMAN. |
| 1907 WILLIAM GRECHT. | 1877 P. L. KEYSER. |
| 1817 JUSTUS HOPPE. | 1884 HENRY KNEFELY. |
| 1818 AUGUST HAMMER. | 1891 WILLIAM KOCH. |
| 1822 DAVID HOFFMAN. | 1893 JACOB KLEIN. |
| 1827 DR. F. E. B. HINTZE. | 1899 ERNST KNABE, JR. |
| 1827 C. A. HEINEKEN. | 1901 ARNOLD KUMMER. |
| 1828 B. HURSCHTHAL. | 1818 FREDK. LEYPOLD. |
| 1829 J. J. HOOGWERF. | 1837 C. LINDEMAN. |
| 1833 WM. HILLBERG. | 1848 WM. LAMPING. |
| 1837 H. R. HOFFMEISTER. | 1878 GEBHARD LEIMBACH. |
| 1841 H. C. HUENE. | 1887 CHRISTOPH, LIPPS. |
| 1847 G. H. HUENICHEN. | 1891 HENRY LANTS. |
| 1858 H. HAUSENWALD. | 1840 GEN'L. JOSHUA MEDTARDT. |
| 1869 FERDINAND HASSENCAMP. | 1841 G. H. MITTNACHT. |
| 1874 JOHN HEMMETER. | 1841 AUG. MILLER. |
| 1874 H. HASENBALG. | 1843 J. K. MESERSMITH. |
| 1888 H. H. HOBELMANN. | 1887 JOHN MEETH. |
| 1888 JACOB HECHT. | 1889 A. C. MEYER. |
| 1890 CHAS. HILGENBERG. | 1895 J. WM. MIDDENDORF. |
| 1890 H. G. HILKEN. | 1896 CHARLES J. MARBURG. |
| 1892 REV. EDWARD HUBER. | 1898 FREDK. J. MAYER. |
| 1906 REV. JULIUS HOFMANN. | 1906 WM. MEISSEL. |
| 1909 JOHN HINRICHS. | 1840 WILLIAM NUMSEN. |
| 1893 HENRY JOESTING. | 1856 CHARLES NITZE. |
| 1817 WILLIAM KREBS. | 1878 FREDK. OELMAN. |

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|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1829 C. G. PETERS. | 1873 CAPT. HENRY STEFFENS. |
| 1854 DIETRICH PRALLE. | 1875 FR. SCHAD. |
| 1906 MAX QUITT. | 1888 CHAS. W. SCHNEIDEREITH. |
| 1852 FR. UHTOFF. | 1890 GUSTAV SIEGMUND. |
| 1877 F. W. ULRICH. | 1891 ERNST SCHMEISSER. |
| 1825 HENRY RODERWALD. | 1891 HENRY SCHWARZ. |
| 1867 JACOB RUDOLPH. | 1899 CAPT. DANIEL STEENKEN. |
| 1898 HENRY RUHSTRAT. | 1906 FRANK STEIL. |
| 1899 ROBERT M. ROTHER. | 1909 LOUIS C. SCHNEIDEREITH. |
| 1817 CONRAD SCHULZ. | 1856 ADAM TREUSCH. |
| 1817 JACOB SMALL. | 1869 JACOB TRUST. |
| 1817 PETER SAUERWEIN. | 1874 CHAS. THIENEMANN |
| 1818 HENRY SCHROEDER. | 1832 GEO. A. VAN SPRECKELEN. |
| 1821 PHILIP D. SADTLER. | 1846 A. H. VON POST. |
| 1821 FREDK. G. SCHAEFER. | 1850 HERM. VON. KAPFF. |
| 1827 PETER SAUERWEIN, JR. | 1853 AUG. VOGELER. |
| 1827 C. A. SCHAEFER. | 1888 HENRY VEES. |
| 1833 ALBERT SCHUMACHER. | 1841 AUGUST WEGNER. |
| 1833 JOHN P. STROBLE. | 1878 FREDERICK WEHR. |
| 1836 CHAS. W. SPILKER. | 1887 CHARLES WEBER, JR. |
| 1848 E. SCHOENING. | 1888 FREDK. WALPERT. |
| 1849 A. SEMULLER. | 1895 RUDOLPH WATTENSCHIEDT. |
| 1859 JACOB SEEGER. | 1896 J. FREDK. WIESSNER. |
| 1862 ALEX. H. SCHULZ. | 1898 PAUL WEILBACHER. |
| 1872 CHRIS. SCHMIDT. | 1903 EDW. WISHMEYER. |
| 1872 JOHN STELLMAN. | 1888 CONRAD ZEUL. |

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF MARYLAND.

Since Its Commencement.

Printed by John T. Hanzsche in Baltimore, 1851.

Members Deceased or Resigned.

LIFE.	ALBERS, S. G.	BOLTE, JOHN.
AMELUNG, F. L. E.	ALBERT, JACOB.	BOSE, WILLIAM.
BOHN, CHARLES.	AMELUNG, J. P. W.	BOEVING, GUSTAV.
BRANTZ, CHARLES.	AMELUNG, ANT.	BOEVING, G. A.
FRIESE, JOHN F.	BADER, DOMINIK.	BREDEMAYER, FR.
ETTING, SOLOMON.	BAER, JACOB, <i>M. D.</i>	CAPITO, CHRISTIAN.
GRAFF, FREDERICK.	BAKER, JOSEPH.	CARSTARYEN, E.
HAMMER, FREDERICK.	BAKER, JOHN H.	COHEN, JOS. I., <i>M. D.</i>
HOFFMANN, GEORGE.	BAKER, SAMUEL.	COHEN, B. J.
HOFFMANN, J.	BAKER, WILLIAM.	COHEN, DAVID I.
HOFFMANN, PETER.	BALTZELL, CHS.	DANNEMANN, C. H.
HOPPE, JUSTUS.	BALTZELL, EMIL.	DANNENBERG, F. R.
KAPFF, B. J. VON.	BALTZELL, ALEX.	DEEMS, JACOB.
KARTHAUS, P. A.	BALTZELL, JACOB.	DELEVIE, SOLOMON.
KELLER, CHRIST.	BALTZELL, PHILIP.	DELINS, F. C.
KIMMEL, MICHAEL.	BALTZELL, THOM.	DELINS, GEORGE.
MAYER, CHRISTIAN.	BALTZELL, WILLIAM.	DIELMAN, HENRY.
LABES, JAMES.	BECK, THOMAS.	DIFFENDERFFER, CHAS.
MESSONIER, H.	BECKER, DIETRICH.	DIFFENDERFFER, MICH.
REPOLD, METTA.	BECKER, SIEMON.	DONSEE, LEOP.
SCHROEDER, H.	BECHTEL, JOHN P.	DREGE, JACOB R.
SCHULTZ, CONRAD.	BELTZHOOVER, GEO.	DROEGE, JOHN.
SCHWARTZE, A. J.	BERGER, JOHN.	DUNTE, JOHN C.
STRICKER, JOHN.	BERNHARDT, H.	DUNTZE, GEORGE.
SULLIVAN, J.	BERSCH, HENRY.	DURST, FREDK.
WAESCHE, FRED.	BOENINGER, ARNOLD.	DYER, LEON.
WICHELHAUSEN, H. D.	BOENINGER, GUSTAV.	DYER, JOHN M.

ECKARDT, JOHN.	HARTWIG, JOHN H.	KEYSER, G.
ECKEL, CHAS. F.	HASLEY, SAM'L.	KEYSER, CHS. M.
ECKEL, PH. N.	HEDRICK, THOMAS.	KLEIN, E. F.
EICHELBERGER, G. S.	HEINEKEN, C. A.	KLEIN, FREDERICK.
EICHELBERGER, JESSE.	HENK, F. W.	KNORRE, CHS.
EICHELBERGER, L.	HENNING, THOMAS.	KOCH, FRED.
ENTZE, J. F.	HERTZOG, J. F.	KOCHLER, GEO.
ETTING, SAMUEL.	HILLBERG, WM.	KONIG, C. H.
ETTING, B. J.	HILL, J. H.	KONIG, HENRY.
EVERS, F. G.	HINTZE, F. E. B., M.	KOSTER, A.
EWALT, JOHN H.	D.	KOSTER, D.
FALIS, CASPER.	HISKY, JOSEPH.	KRABER, DANL.
FISHER, CHS.	HOFF, JOHN M.	KRAFFT, CHARLES L.
FISCHER, CHS. W.	HOFFMANN, DAV.	KRAFFT, J. P.
FISCHER, G. N.	HOLLEN, CHRISTIAN	KRAIL, JOHN G.
FOCKE, C. W.	VON.	KREBS, GEO W.
FOCKE, FREDK.	HOLZERMANN, J.	KREBS, WILLIAM.
FRAILEY, L.	HOOGWERFF, J. P.	KRETZER, C.
FREY, JOHN.	HOOVER, F.	KRIEG, FREDK.
FRICK, PETER.	HOPPE, H.	KUESTER, CHS. L.
FRICK, JOHN.	HORN, PHIL.	KUESTER, ERNST.
FRICK, WILLIAM.	HORTON, JAMES.	LEYPOLD, FR.
GARBADE, GEBH.	HUXTAHL, BENJ.	LEYPOLD, F. W.
GELBACH, C.	HUXTAHL, FREDK.	LEWIS.
GEBHARDT, C. E.	HUXTAHL, LEWIS.	LIGHTNER, ISAAC.
GHEQUIERE, CHS.	HUSTER, GOTTLIEB.	LIMMER, G.
GIESE, L. W. H.	KALL, JOHN T.	LINDENBERGER, JACOB.
GRONIG, RUDOLPH.	KARTHAUS, A. W.	LINDHORN, HENRY.
GROSS, JOHN.	KARTHAUS, P. A.	LITTIG, PHILIP.
GROSS, JOHN S.	KAYLOR, GEORGE.	MACKER, BENJ.
GUDERVILL, H.	KEENER, DAVID.	MARQUARDT, H.
GULDENER, CHAS.	KEENER, CHRISTIAN.	MAUL, GEO. N.
HALVERN, E.	KEERL, HENRY.	MAUND, THOMAS.
HAMEL, M. D.	KEERL, WM., M. D.	MAYER, LEWIS.
HAMMER, AUG.	KEERL, JOHN C.	MEDTART, JOSHUA.
HAMMER, GOTTFRT.	KEERL, SAMUEL.	MEINEKE, C.
HARJES, F. H.	KEERL, GEO. H.	METTINGER, C. A.
HARMAN, JOHN.	KEERL, JOSHUA.	METTINGER, GOTTLIEB.

MOTZ, D.	SCHLEY, JACOB.	THOMAS, D. L.
MUELLER, AUG.	SCHMIDT, A.	THOMSON, LAWR.
MUELLER, CHRIST.	SCHMIDT, WM. L.	TURNER, GEO. N.
MUNDER, CHAS. F.	SCHMINKE, GEORGE.	UHLER, PHILIP.
MUNKS, A.	SCHOENING, E.	VERNUNFT, THEODOR.
MUTH, PHILIP.	SCHROEDER, WM.	VIBRANS, WM.
MYERS, GEO.	SCHROEDER, CHAS.	VICKERS, JOEL.
MYERS, JACOB.	SCHROEDER, H., JR.	WALL, JACOB.
MYERS, SAMUEL.	SCHULTZE, J. E. C.	WERNECKEN, J. D.
NENNINGER, JOHN.	SCHULTZ, JEFFERSON.	WARNER, GEO.
NENNINGER, B.	SCHWARTZ, E. F., <i>M. D.</i>	WARNER, MICHAEL,
OELRICHS, E. G.	SCHWARTZ, JULIUS.	WARNER, WILLIAM.
OOLO, L.	SEEGER, JACOB.	WEIS, JOHN.
PETERS, C. G.	SEEKAMP, ALBERT.	WEISE, A.
PETRI, J. F.	SELLERS, ABRAHAM.	WEISKOPFF, C. L.
POST, A. H. VON.	SELTZER, ADAM.	WERDEBAUGH, JOHN.
PROEBSTING, TH. C.	SIEGMUND, JOHN P.	WESTPHAL.
RATIEN, RICHARD.	SILVER, LEWIS.	WICHELHAUSEN, JACOB.
RAU, J. C.	SLINGLUFF, CHARLES.	WILL, CHAS. F.
READEL, JOHN D.	SMALL, JACOB.	WINKLER, JOHN.
RECKERS, G. J.	SMALL, WM. F.	WOCHLERS, CHRIST.
RFFPART, GEO.	SMITH, NICOLAS.	WOLF, JOHN G., <i>M. D.</i>
REPPART, JOHN.	SNYDER, JOSEPH.	YONKER, FRANCIS.
RODEWALD, FREDK.	SNYDER, PETER.	ZIEGLER, JOHN.
RODEWALD, HENRY.	STOFFER, JOHN.	ZIEGLER, LEONHARDT.
RODEWALD, WILLIAM.	SPICER, JOHN P.	ZINTNER, FREDK.
ROHR, ANDREW.	SUHR, JACOB.	ZOLLER, <i>M. D.</i>
ROMYN, J. H.	SUPER, JOHN.	
ROTHROCK, JOHN.	SULTZER, SEBASTIAN.	B.—Members in 1851.
RUDENSTEIN, J. M.	STARCKE, CHARLES.	
SADTLER, PHILIP B.	STARK, GEO.	AHRENS, ADOLPH.
SAUERHOFF, JOHN.	STEINBECK, JOHN C.	ALBERS, H., <i>M. D.</i>
SAUERWEIN, PETER.	STRICKER, JOHN.	ALBERTI, H. F.
SAUERWEIN, PETER, JR.	STRITSCHKA, J. A.	ARENS, HENRY.
SCHAEFER, CHRIST.	STRUBBERG, S. A.	BALLAUF, AUGUST.
SCHAEFER, FREDK.	STRUTHHOFF, BARNEY.	BENZINGER, MATTHIAS.
SCHAEFER, F. C.	THOMAE, GEO.	BERG, OTTO H.
SCHETTER, FREDK.	THOMAE, H.	BENKE, J. A., <i>M. D.</i>

BIEDE, A.	FICKEY, A.	KOENIG, FRED., for life.
BOEHM, CHAS. G.	FLAMM, PETER.	KREMELBERG, J. D.
BOENINGER, CHAS.	FRICK, GEORGE, <i>M. D.</i>	KURTZ, ED.
BOENINGER, EDWARD.	FRICK, WM. F.	LAMPING, WM.
BRAUNS, F. L.	FRIESE, PH. R. J., for	LANGE, JOHN GEO.
BRÜHL, JUSTUS.	life.	LEHR, ROBERT,
BRUNE, F. W., for life.	FRIESE, PHILIP C.	LEMKE, E. H.
BRUNE, F. W., JR.	GABLE, JOHN.	LENTZ, CHAS. W.
BRUNE, JOHN C.	GAEHLE, HENRY.	LEUPOLD, CHAS.
BRUNE, WM. H.	GAIL, GEORGE W.	LEWIS, MARTIN.
BUCHWALTER, A.	GERDES, H. G.	LINDENMANN, CONRAD.
BULLING, CHAS.	GLOCKER, THEODOR.	LINGENFELDER, F. H.
BULLING, F.	GRAF, FRED. B.	LÜRMAN, G. W.
CASPARI, CHAS.	GRAUE, H. H.	MANN, ERNST.
CASPARI, WM.	GROENINGER, AUG.	MAYER, FRED.
CLASSEN, HERM.	GÜNTHER, H.	MAYER, CHAS. F.
COHEN, J. T., JR. for	GUDE, JUSTUS.	MALLINKRODT, W.
life.	HARJES, JOHN H.	MARBURG, WM.
COHEN, ISRAEL.	HARMAN, GEO.	MESSERSMITH, J. K.
COHEN, MOSES.	HENNIGS, E. A.	METZ, AUGUST.
CONRAD, G. J.	HINRICHS, CHR.	MEYER, BURKHARDT.
CREY, FREDK.	HOGENDORP, E.	MEYER, FERDINAND.
DAMMAN, F. W.	HOLSTE, P. C.	MEYER, AUGUST.
DEERKE, G. C.	HUENICHEN, G.	MIDDENDORF, H.
DEGENHARDT, CHAS.	HUNTEMULLER, F. H.	MITTENDORFF, C.
DELINS, CHARLES.	HUPPMANN, N.	MORAWETZ, L., <i>M. D.</i>
DIERING, LUDWIG.	JACOBSON, H. G.	MUELLER, JULIUS.
DIERKING, H.	KATZ, JOHN.	MUELLER, H.
DITTUS, F.	KEYSER, MOSES.	NOLTING, CHAS.
DOBLER, THEOPHOLUS.	KIRCHNER, H.	NUMSEN, WM.
DRESEL, W.	KAPFF, HERM. VON	OELRICHS, HENRY.
DROST, G. A.	KAPFF, FRED. VON.	OGSTON, A. W.
DURCHHAUSEN.	KLAUMBURG, H. F.	OHRENSCHALL, CHAS.
EISENBRANDT, C. H.	KLEYENSTEUBEN, F. H.	PETERS, JOHN G.
ELTERMANN, FRED.	KLINGENBERG, A.	POEPPLEIN, NICH., for
ENGLER, ADOLPH.	KNABE, WM.	life.
ESCHBACH, JOHN.	KOECHLING, H. M.	POEPPLEIN, GEO.
FELGNER, F. W.	KOEHLER, AUG.	PRALLE, DIETRICH.

PRACHT, AUGUST C.	SCHUMACHER, ALBERT.	STRAUS, LEVY.
PRECHT, C.	SEEMUELLER, AUG.	STROBEL, J. P.
PREISS, HIRSCH.	SIEMERS, H.	STROHMMEYER, GEO.
PRIOR, O. F.	SIKKEN, CHARLES.	STROHM, J. F.
RAINE, FRED.	SIMON, CHARLES.	THUENER, L. W.
REINHARDT, CHAS. C.	SIMON, CHARLES, JR.	TOEL, GUST.
RICKERS, NICHOLAS.	SIMON, HERMAN.	TRUST, JACOB.
RIPPLEMEYER, C. H.	SIMON, MAX.	TURNER, J. MAYBURY.
SADTLER, JOHN.	SPIPKER, C. W.	UHLAUB, EDW.
SANDER, GEO.	SPIPKER, G. H.	UHTHOFF, FRED.
SCHAER, WM.	SPIPKER, CHARLES.	VOCKE, CLAAS.
SCHAEFFER, C. A.	SPRECKELSEN, G. A.	VOGELER, CHAS.
SCHAUM, FRED.	VON.	WAESCHE, G. F. K.
SCHEPPLER, FRED.	STEHL, JOHN.	WEGNER, AUG., M. D.
SCHMIDT, JAS. A.	STEINHOEFER, C.	WIEGEL, HENRY.
SCHMIDT, GEO.	STELLMANN, JOHN.	WILKINS, H.
SCHNIBBE, DIEDR.	STRAUS, HENRY.	WISS, E., M. D.

MEMBERS FROM 1851 TO 1908.

Deceased or Resigned from 1851 to 1908.	BACHMAN, J. C. H.	BENNER, OTTO.
	BENZINGER, F.	BINION, DR. A.
	BREHME, C.	BOCK, CHARLES.
AX, CHRISTIAN.	BREHME, O. H.	BOSS, ROBT. D.
ALLERS, J. A.	BELITZ, ADELBERT.	BOSS, G. L.
ALBAUGH, JOHN.	BECKER, H.	BLOME, GEORGE J.
ALBERS, A.	BRUNS, JOHN.	BODE, G. H.
	BAUERNSCHMIDT, GEO.	BROWN, HENRY.
Active, 1908.	BOEHM, DR. A.	BOLTE, H.
	BEIM, CHAS.	BLOCK, EDW.
ADAMS, HENRY.	BLIMLINE, B.	BUBERT, DR. C. H.
ADT, JOHN B.	BECHTEL, GEO.	BUTZLER, CHAS.
AHRENS, JULIUS.	BENDHEIM, ADOLPH.	BAUERNSCHMIDT, JOHN.
ALTVATER, LOUIS.	BENDHEIM, MEYER.	BERGMAN, M.
ANCKER, WALTER.	BUSCHMANN, C. H.	BREHM, GEO.
APITZ, REV. OTTO.	BABS, REINHOLD.	BRUNIER, ALB. F.
ARLT, REV. HANS.	BLUMHART, C.	BEELER, C. E.
ASSAU, W. F.	BRINKMANN, A. H.	BLUMMER, GEO.
ATKINSON, WM. GEO.	BORN, HERMAN.	BRINK, CARL.
AUER, PHILIP T.	BAUERNSCHMIDT, JR.,	BUCHHOLTZ, WM.
AULL, LOUIS.	JOHN.	BECKER, JOHN A.
AX, CHRISTIAN.	BECKER, CHAS. F.	BECKER BROS.
	BECKER, G. W.	BURKART, REV. N.
Deceased or Resigned from 1851 to 1908.	BECKER, LOUIS.	BORN, JOHN.
	BERSCH, CARL.	BORST, THEO. L.
	BRAND, WM.	BRAND, WM.
BECK, F. W.	BARTELL, L. E.	BRECHT, LOUIS.
BROCKELMAN, THEO.	BARTELS, PHILIP.	BAUERNSCHMIDT, JR.,
BRINKE, H. AD.	BARTELS, GUSTAV A.	MRS. JOHN.
BOLTE, S.	BRAFMAN, A.	BERGNER, WM.
BOLENIUS, H.	BAETJER, HENRY.	BOELKER, MAX.
BACKMEISTER, W.	BECK, LOUIS.	BLOCK, MEYER HON.
BICHEY, HERM.	BENZINGER, HARRY M.	BAER, HON. THOMAS S.
BOEDECKER, G. D.		

Active, 1908.	BUSCHMANN, VICTOR H.	DOLFIELD, ALEX. Y. DOERR, EDWARD F. DEIBEL, G. G. DEPKIN, L. DEPKIN, H. DRESEL, F. F. DIETER, LOUIS A. DIECK, H. W. DREY, ELKAN. DENHARDT, MRS. E. DISTLER, JOHN C. DOBLER, MRS. G. A.
BADENHOOP, HERMAN.	Deceased or Resigned from 1851 to 1908.	Active, 1908.
BAETJER, EDWIN G.		DECKER, ADOLPH F. DEETJEN, DR. CHR. DEICHMANN, DR. ED. DIENER, THEO. H. DIERKSEN, CHRIST. DIETRICH, LOUIS P. DIMLING, GEO. DOBLER, HON. JOHN J. DOETSCH, LOUIS J. DOHME, CHAS. E. DOHME, LOUIS. DUGAN, CUMBERL, JR.
BARCLAY, CAPT. JOHN T.		
BAUERNSCHMIDT, FRED.	COHEN, DAVID J.	
BAUERNSCHMIDT, JOHN	COHEN, ISRAEL.	
BAUERNSCHMIDT, WM.	COOK, FRED.	
BECK, JACOB.	CRASE, PETER H.	
BECKER, AUGUST F.	CROWNFIELD, F.	
BECKER, CHARLES R.	COHEN, ISRAEL.	
BEEHLER, WM. H.	COHEN, MOSES.	
BENNET, GEO. W.	CUESCH, W.	
BERGNER, FREDERICK.	CURLANDER, B.	
BLANCK, CONRAD H.	CHRISTIAN A.	
BLEDSE, ROBT. L.	CATTUS, J.	
BOEHM, HERMAN.	CRAMER, JOHN.	
BOEMCKE, HANS.	CASPARI, JR., CHAS.	
BORCHERDING, JOHN D.	CAMPSEN, H. C.	
BOEHMER, FRANZ.		
BORING, J. HENRY.	Active, 1908.	
BORN, HERMANN.		
BRACK, CHAS. E.	CALLOW, ENOCH P.	
BREHM, HENRY A.	CLAUS, E. C.	
BREVES, FRITZ.	COOK, JOHN.	
BRUENINGS, EDMUND.	CHRIST, PHILIP.	
BRUGGER, ALBERT.		
BRUMSHAGEN, J. FRED- ERICK.	Deceased or Resigned from 1851 to 1908.	Deceased or Resigned from 1851 to 1908.
BUCCHEISTER, GEORGE.		
BUDNITZ, EMIL.	DANZIGER, JULIUS.	EVERSMANN, FRED.
BUNNECKE, GEORGE.	DEITZEN, TH.	EHLERS, LUDWIG.
BUNNECKE, GEORGE H.	DUKER, OTTO.	ELENBROCK, FR.
BUNNECKE, WILLIAM	DRIVER, MAX.	EHRMANN, LEWIS.
G.	DOBLER, GUSTAV A.	EIGENBROT, H.
BURY, KITAN.	DEUTSCH, WM.	EMMEL, CONRAD.

EULER, FRED.
EICHMAN, J. C.
EISENBRANDT, W.
EULER, FRANZ.
EVANS, HARRY G.
EUKER, WM.
ELLINGER, ISAAC.

Active, 1908.

ECK, AUGUST.

Deceased or Resigned
from 1851 to 1908.

FLAMM, GEO.
FRITZ, CHS.
FARBER, H. J.
FRIESE, C.
FINK, F. W.
FAUST, HEINRICH.
FAUST, JOHN.
FORSTER, GEO. H.
FRIEDENWALD, JOS.
FEUSS, A. C.
FELBER, SIMON.
FRIEDRICH, JOHN.
FUCHS, FRITZ.
FARBER, MARTIN.
FUCHS, PROF. OTTO
FISCHER, L. C.
FOSS, JOHN N.
FISCHER, HARRY.
FISCHER, CHARLES.
FARBER, EDWIN J.
FAUST, CHAS. H.
FAUTH, HENRY.

FLYNN, JAMES.
FRENTZ, HENRY.
FRENTZ, HENRY A.
FREYBE, FRD.
FRIESE, CHAS.
FALTE, FRANZ.
FLORENZ, FREDK.
FRITSCH, REV. KARL F.

Active, 1908.

FANKHANEL, A. L.
FAUST, MRS. CHRISTINE.
FEICK, CHARLES.
FELDNER, FREDERICK W.
FIELD, CHARLES W.
FILBERT, ISAAC S.
FISKE, DR. JOHN D.
FLORENZ, F. W.
FLYNN & EMERICH CO.
FORTENBAUGH, CHARLES
FRANKE, GEORGE.
FRIEDENWALD, JOSEPH.
FURST, FRANK A.

Deceased or Resigned
from 1851 to 1908.

GLATTUS, PETER.
GRAF, FREDK. C.
GRASS, JOHN J.
GUILDENER, CHAS.
GRAFF, FRED.
GERMAN, W.
GIFFHORN, W.
GROOSCOOVS, H.

GUNTHER, C. W.
GUNTHER, L. W.
GOMBEL, WM., M. D.
GENGNAGEL, SR., J.
GENGNAGEL, JR., J.
GLAESER, CHAS.
GEIGER, JOSEPH.
GUIDER, J. CHAS.
GMINDER, JACOB.
GUTMAN, JOEL.
GRIMM, HENRY.
GARTHE, AUG.
GUSTAVUS, PETER.
GRAUE, EDW.
GOSSWEILE A. V., M. D.
GUNDERSDORFF, C. L.
GOTTSCHALK, A.
GREIBEL, FREDK. A.
GENSO, F. G.
GETZ, JOHN.
GODEY, HARRY.
GIESIN, AUG.
GOETZKE, JOHN H.

Active, 1908.

GAIL, GEO. W. JR.
GANS, EDGAR H.
GANter, F. X.
GEHRMANN, CHARLES.
GENSLER, JOHN.
GEYER, EDWARD C.
GIESKE, MRS. GUSTAV.
GLASER, C.
GOTTLIEB, FREDERICK H.
GOTTSCHALK, JOSEPH.
GRECHT, WILLIAM.

GÜNTHER, GEORGE.	HAUSENWALD, EDW.	Active, 1908.
GUTMAN, MRS. JOEL.	HEISER, CHAS.	
	HIRSCHBERG, M. H.	HACK, FREDERICK H.
Deceased or Resigned	HOENER, ALBERT S.	HAFER, GEORGE J.
from 1851 to 1908.	HELLDÖRFER, SEB.	HAMAN, B. HOWARD.
	HERZBERG, PHIL.	HANNIBAL, JOHN.
HOLTHAUS, F. T.	HAUSCH, GEO.	HARIG, AUGUST H.
HINTERNESCH, M. D.	HINRICHS, THEO.	HASSENKAMP, ADOLPH.
HEGEN, F. TH.	HUBER, REV. EDW.	HASSFURTHER, AUGUST
HORWITZ, F. B., M. D.	HESSEMER, CHAS.	HAUCK, G. F. M.
HOFFBAUER, J. H.	HOLTHAUS, H. C.	HAX, GEORGE A.
HIRSCHFIELD, E. D.	HONIG, MAX.	HECHT, A. H.
HAUSENWALD, J. H.	HAX, PETER.	HEINEMANN, FRED'K.
HASSENCAMP, FERD.	HOEN, HENRY.	HENNIGHAUSEN, REV.
HUNKEL, PHILIP.	HECHT, EDW. E.	F. P.
HETT, J.	HAMBURGER, H.	HENNIGHAUSEN, L.
HASENBALG, H.	HASENBALG, ERNST.	KEMP.
HORN, THEO.	HARMAN, S. J.	HENNIGHAUSEN, L. P.
HUNCKEL, OTTO.	HOELLJES, CAPT. D.	HENNIGHAUSEN, P. C.
HENIGEN, A.	HENKLEMAN, F., JR.	HERZOG, CHARLES.
HILBERT, F. H.	HERRMANN, JOHN M.	HESTER, G. LOUIS.
HUNTEMILLER, W.	HERMAN, JOHN P.	HEUISLER, HON. CHAS.
HELMANN, J. A., M.	HUBNER, JOHN.	W.
D.	HELDRIICH, PHIL, M. D.	HILGARTNER, ANDREW.
HOLTZMANN, W.	HAUPT, JACOB.	HILGARTNER, CHARLES
HAYEN, E.	HEISE, MRS. WM.	L.
HENRICKS, CHAS.	HELLDÖRFER, S. & SONS	HILGENBERG, CARL C.
HENRICKS, CHRIST.	HOMRIGHAUSEN, G.	HOILKEN, H. G.
HEISE, WM.	HOGENDORF, C.	HILKEN, PAUL G. L.
HEUBACH, EDW.	HELLMAN, F. F.	HINRICHS, JOHN.
HOEN ERNST.	HOFFMAN, J. LEONARD.	HISKEY, THOS. FOLEY.
HOFFMANN, CHAS., M.	HANSELMANN, LOUIS.	HITE, DRAYTON M.
D.	HOFMEISTER, PAUL.	HOBELMAN, DR. FRED.
HOEN, ALBERT.	HARTZ, C. VON.	W.
HECHT, JACOB.	H. H. HOBELMANN.	HOCHSCHILD, KOHN &
HELLWIG, JR., AUG.		Co.

HOFFMAN, FRED. WM.	Deceased or Resigned	KLUG, WM. J.
HOFFMANN, DR. ROBERT.	from 1851 to 1908.	KUMLEHN, H. C. W.
HOFFMANN, REV. JULIUS.	KEUTGEN, C. H.	KING, JULIUS C.
HOMER, CHAS. C.	KOCH, H.	KRIEL, JOHN T.
HOMER, CHAS. C., JR.	KOPPELMAN, J. G.	KNOBLOCH, E. VON.
HOOS, JOHN.	KOPPELMAN, J.	KULL, JOSEPH VON, M. D.
HORNICK, JOHN L.	KEIDEL, M. D.	KLEIM, ALBERT D. of J.
HOUFF, GUSTAV.	KEIDEL, L.	KLEIBECKER, BERND.
HULSHOFF, JOHN G.	KOCHLING, WM.	
	KEIDEL, H. H.	Active, 1908.
	KNABE, ERNST.	
Deceased or Resigned	KREMELBERG, J.	KAISER, AUGUST F.
from 1851 to 1908.	KRETZER, C.	KAISER, CHARLES.
	KOCH, WM.	KAISER, FERDINAND.
INGDEN, PETER.	KEYSER, L. P.	KEIDEL, CHARLES.
INTERRIEDEN, JOSEPH.	KLEMM, CHAS. H.	KEIDEL, HENRY.
INGRAM, JAMES E.	KOCHLERT, HENRY.	KIEFER, MATTHIAS.
IMWOLD & MEHRING.	KNATZ, PHIL.	KINEMUND, FREDERICK C.
ILLMER, LOUIS.	KAPPLER, JOHN.	KLEIN, DANIEL A.
	KAMP, ALBERT S.	KLEIN, JACOB.
Deceased or Resigned	KRAUS, JACOB.	KLIER, FREDERICK C.
from 1851 to 1908.	KERKHOFF, A. H.	KLIPPER, F. W.
	KIEFER, M.	KNABE, ERNEST J., JR.
JORDAN, EDWARD.	KNIPP, GEO.	KNABE, WILLIAM.
JOESTING, H.	KEMPER, M.	KNEFELY, HENRY.
JOESTING, AUG.	KOCH, F. W.	KNOLLENBERG, HERMAN.
JANOWITZ, S. & SON.	KOETHER, WM.	
	KLEMPER, HERM. A.	KNOOP, GEORGE C.
Active, 1908.	KLÖCH, WM.	KNOOP, JOHN F.
	KUPER, JOHN.	KNOOP, LOUIS.
JOHANSEN, PAUL.	KAMMERER, P. AUG.	KOEHLERT, HERMANN.
JUNKER, FRANK.	KING, W. G. H.	

KOOKE, GERHARD F.	LOGERMAN, HENRY C.	MYER, G. A.
KOPPELMAN, CHARLES	LEONHARDT, WM.	MAYER, CHRIS. L.
H.	LAHUSEN, F. W.	MEYER, D. H.
KRAFT, CHARLES.	LOWENSTEIN, L.	MOTZ, FERDINAND.
KRANZ, G. FRED.	LANG, LEONH.	MAYLANDER, H.
KREKEL, HUBERT.	LOEBER, JOHN.	MESSERSMITH, JACOB.
KRUG, JOHN G.	LOWENTHAL, ISIDOR.	MESSERSCHMIDT, CHAS.
KRUG, THEODORE F.	LUTZ, WM.	MAYER, G. H.
KühLE, EMIL.	LINDAUER, CHRISTIAN.	MAYER, C. F. of Louis.
KUMMER, ARNOLD.	LUERSEN, CHAS. C. &	MORITZ, J. D.
KURTS, JOHN B.	SON.	MARBURG, CHAS. L.
	LEHMAN, JULIUS.	MATHIEU, C. F., M. D.
Deceased or Resigned	LANAHAN, WM.	MEYER, CHAS F.
from 1851 to 1908.	LOESER, AUG.	MUNDER, THEO.

LOGEMANN, H.	Active, 1908.	MUTH, JOHN.
LANDES, E.		MARR, JIION.
LEHMAN, E. D. G.	LANG, ADAM.	MILSKE, CHAS.
LURMAN, JOHN.	LATROBE, HON. FERD.	MAIER, J. G.
LURMAN, G. W.	C.	MORMAN, W. H.
LANGFELD, H.	LAUBER, JOHN P.	MENGEL, JOHN G.
LUYTER, H.	LAUBHEIMER, WILLIAM	MUTH, M. JOS.
LEMKE, M.	LEHR, ROBERT, JR.	MATTHAI, JOHN C.
LANGE, H.	LEIMBACH, GEBHARD.	MÜLLER, ANDREW.
LANGHILD, G. F.	LENTZ, FREDERICK.	MATTHES, JACOB H.
LIPPS, CHRISTOPHER	LERIAN, JACOB.	MANN, HARRY E.
L'ALLEMAND, CHAS.	LESER, HON. OSCAR.	MERZ, HENRY.
LAUBHEIMER, W.	LIEBERKNECHT, CHAS.	MERGENTHALER, O.
LEIST, FRED.	LIPPS, FREDERICK W.	MEHLER, MRS. HELENE.
LEYH, E. F.	LOCHER, REV. C. W.	MAIBERG, JOHN.
LIEBIG, G., M. D.	LüDERITZ CARL A.	MAYER, CHAS. F.
LEHMANN, CHAS. C.		MALLEBRE, HENRY.
LITTIG, JOHN M.	Deceased or Resigned	Active, 1908.
LORZ, JOHN.	from 1851 to 1908.	
LETZER, JOSEPH.		MAAG, AUGUST.
LUDWIG, THEO.	MEYER, B.	MALCHOW, OTTO.
LIEDLICH, GEO.	MEINECK, C.	MARBURG, ALBERT.
LOHMEYER, WM. H.	MÜLLER, AUG.	MARBURG, THEODORE.

MARBURG, WILLIAM A.	Active, 1908.	POEPPLEIN, GEO. JR.
MATTHEISZ, JOHN H.		POLINGER, FRED. R.
MAYER, FREDERICK J.	NIEDERHOEFER, JOHN.	PFEIL, AUG.
MEISLAHN, CHAS. F.	NITZE, CHARLES.	PLITT, GEO.
MEISSEL, WILLIAM.	NITZEL, HENRY M.	PELS, MOSES.
MENTZEL, ALBERT W.		PISTEL, GEO. H.
MEYER, ADOLPH C.	Deceased or Resigned	PAUSCH, MRS. LOUISA.
MEYER, DR. CHAS. H.	from 1851 to 1908.	PEUSS, CHAS.
A.		PRIOR, LOUIS.
MEYER, FERDINAND.	OSTERTON, W.	PEMSEL, GEORGE.
MEYER, JOHN D.	OCHS, W.	
MEYERDIRCK, MARTIN.	OELMAN, FRED.	Active, 1908.
MICKLICH, HERM.	OEHM, CHAS. H.	
MIDDENDORF, J. WM.	ORR, W. L.	PACKHAM, WILLIAM
MILLER, GEORGE.	ORTWINE, WM.	A. T.
MUELLER, FREDERICK.		PIRSCHER, WILLIAM F.
MUELLER, LOUIS.	Active, 1908.	PLATT, HERMAN S.
MÜLLER, LOUIS.		PRECHTEL, GEORGE F.
MUNTER, BERNHARD.	OBST, ADAM.	
MYER, DR. BERNHARD.	OEHM, F. W.	Active, 1908.
	OHLMEYER, AUG. J.	
Deceased or Resigned	OHRENSCHALL, F. A.	QUITT, MAX H.
from 1851 to 1908.	ORTMULLER, JOHN.	
		Deceased or Resigned
NOELLE, CHARLES.	Deceased or Resigned	from 1851 to 1908.
NIEMANN, E.	from 1851 to 1908.	
NUMSEN, G. W.		REITZ, H. L.
NOLTING, C.	PRACHT, CHAS.	REICHL, C.
NICOLAI, H.	PIETSCH, O.	ROSEWIG, WILLIAM.
NICKEL, G. C.	PRIOR, ED. A.	ROGGE, C.
NELKER, ADAM H.	PRIOR, GUSTAV.	RUDOLPH, JACOB.
NELKER, JOHN F.	PLACK, JACOB.	RUHL, C.
NEURATH, JOHN.	PAGELS, G. H.	RADDATZ, PROF. CHAS.
NEUHAUS, CHAS.	PETZOLD, LOUIS.	F.
NEUDECKER, L. H.	PETZOLD, R. T.	ROEHLE, L. C.

ROTHER, L. C.	RIEBESEHL, HENRY.	STROMBERG, H.
RUDOLPH, CUNO H.	RIPPEL, HENRY S.	SCHLENS, ADOLPH.
RÖMER, HEINRICII.	ROLKER, JOHN G.	SCHLENS, F.
ROEDER, AUGUST.	ROSCHEN, HERM. D.	SCHNEIDER, GEO.
RIEHL, CAPT. CHAS.	ROTHER, ROBERT M.	SPILKER, CHAS. JR.
ROSENFELD, S. & CO.	RÜHL, CONRAD & SON.	STAUFF, FREDERICK.
REIMERS, H.	RUHSTRAT, HENRY.	STEFFENS, CAPT. HENRY
RICKERT, WM., <i>M. D.</i>	RUHSTRAT, CARL.	SALZER, H., <i>M. D.</i>
REUTER, CHAS.		SOMMERFELD, JOHN.
RAIBER, JOSEPH.	Deceased or Resigned	SCHILLER, WM. C.
RALEIGH, W. A.	from 1851 to 1908.	SCHNAUFFER, WM.
RADECKE, J. D.		SCHAUR, C.
RENNERT, ROBT.	SIMON, M.	STALLMANN, WM.
REQUARDT, J. FRED.	SIMON, A.	SANDER, H.
RAUSCH, GEO.	SCHWARTZ, B.	SCHEU, WM.
RAYMAN, PAUL O.	SCHWARTZ, L. VON.	SIEBERT, CHRIST.
REITZ, LEWIS H.	SCHWARTZ, J.	SCHULZ, H. A.
RAHE, CHAS. M.	SCHWARTZ, HENRY.	SCHULZE, FERDINAND.
REIER, HENRY.	STALFORT, FRED.	SCHULTZE, HUGO T.
RUSSEGGER, BERNH.	SEMKE.	SCHULZ, C. F. E.
ROEHM, HERMAN.	SCHUERMANN, H.	SCHULZE, WM. THEO.
REICHE, ROBT. J.	SOHNS, CHAS.	SCHULTZ, WALTER.
RINGSDORF & HAUFF.	SATTLER, WM.	SCHULTZE, WM.
	SAUERBERG, J. D.	SCHRADER, AUG.
Active, 1908.	SCHUTT, CHR.	STOFFREGEN, KARL.
	SAMMAN, D.	SCHNEIDERREITH, C. W.
RABBE, CONRAD C.	STOLTZE, H. E.	SAMSTAG, H.
RADECKE BROS.	SIEBERT, ED.	STRAUSS, L.
RAINE, EDWARD.	SCHULTZ, A. H.	STRAUSS, SOL.
RANFT, LOUIS P.	SCHULTZE, H. F.	STRAUSS, JOS. H.
RAUSCHENBERG, HER-	SCHUERMAN, A.	STAHLFORT, D.
MAN.	SEEGER, JACOB.	STREICHENBERG, ALBERT
REINHARD, DR. FERDI-	SCHAER, W.	A.
NAND.	SCHNEIDER, MARTIN.	SCHERER, WM.
REMMERS, HENRY G.	SEEMÜLLER, J. R.	SATTLER, EDW.
REQUARD, JOHN M.	SUTRO, EMIL.	SATTLER & Co.
REULING, DR. GEO.	SUTRO, OTTO.	STAEBLEIN, THEO.

SAVAGE, GEO.	SOMMERWERCK, DAN-	SCHNEIDER, FREDERICK
STELLMAN, JOHN.	IEL.	F.
SEEMULLER, WILLIAM.	SCHROEDER, MRS. HER-	SCHNEIDEREITH, LOUIS
SCHNEIDER, LOUIS.	MINE.	C.
STEIN, SAMUEL.	STEPHAN, SIEGMUND.	SCHNEIDEREITH, MRS.
STINE, JOSEPH.	STAHLFORT, JOHN C.	MARIA M.
SCHNEYDTER, G.	SUCRO, GEO. C.	SCHOLTZ, KARL A. M.
SCHMIDT, CHRIST.	SCHEIDT, FREDK.	SCHUMACHER & FORE-
SCHMIDT, HEINRICH.	SCHULER, MARTIN.	MAN.
STEINMETZ, WM., M.	SCHLEIFER, JOS. E.	SCHUMANN, PAUL.
D.	STERNBERG, KURT RU-	SEEGER, PAUL A.
SLINGLUFF, FRANK, M.	DOLPH.	SEEMAN, FREDERICK C.
D.	SEIDEWITZ, EDW. A.	SELLMAN, JAMES L.
SIEMERS, H. F.	STARVE, RICHARD, REV.	SHRYOCK, THOMAS J.
STIEFF, CHAS. M.	SEBALD, J. F., M. D.	SIEGAEL, SAMUEL.
SLINGLUFF, CHAS. B.	SHYMER, H. CARHART.	SIEGMUND, GUSTAV.
SCHMIDT, H. D.		SIMON, DR. WILLIAM.
SCHMIDT, PETER.	Active, 1908.	SNYDER, HENRY.
SMITH, B. F.		SOMMERWERCK, RU-..
SCHMIDTBORN, EMIL.	SALZER, ERNEST T.	DOLPH.
SCHOTT, S. P.	SANDER, ERNST.	SPAMER, C. AUGUSTUS
SCHROEDER, HENRY A.	SANDER, GEORGE A.	E.
STRUKMAN, HARRY.	SANGMEISTER, RU-	SPIEKER, DR. EDWARD.
SCHAEFER, H.	DOLPH.	H.
SCHELLER, ERNST.	SATTLER, G. WILLIAM.	SPILMAN, CHARLES.
SCHLEGEL, HENRY.	SAUTER, WILLIAM.	STEIN, CHARLES F.
SIEGEL, JOHN M.	SCHAUB, FRANCIS J.	STEINER, HUGO.
SIMON, CHARLES, JR.	SCHAUB, OTTO.	STERGER, REV. A.
SMYSER, JAMES A.	SCHIRM, HON. CHAS. R.	FRIEDRICH.
SCHAD, FRED.	SCHLENS, GUSTAV A.	STIEFF, FREDERICK P.
SPANHAKE, H.	SCHLEUNES, FRANCIS	STISSER, G. W.
SCHNEPFE, JOHN H.	SCHLEUNES, HENRY.	STRAUS, JOS. H.
STIEBRITZ, GOTTLIEB.	SCHMALZ, LOUIS N.	STRAUS, W. L.
STENKEN, DANL. CAPT.	SCHMEISSER, ERNST.	STROHMER, JOHN.
STUEDE, WM.	SCHMIDT, CHARLES R.	STROTT, JOHN C.
SCHAPIRO, MAX, M. D.	SCHNEIDER, CHARLES.	STURM, W. A.

Deceased or Resigned	ULMAN, A. J.	WOLFF, ALEX.
from 1851 to 1908.	UZUBER, JOHN.	WIDDEKIND, HENRY.
		WEHRHANE, H.
TOEL, CHAS.	Active, 1908.	WIRTH, CHARLES.
TREUSCH, A.		WILKENS, W. W.
TESTORF, JAMES H.	UHLIG, J. KONRAD.	WILKENS, H.
TESTORFF, F.		WILKENS, J. C.
THOMAS, J. H.	Deceased or Resigned	WILKENS, WM.
THOMAS, H.	from 1851 to 1908.	WENTZ, J. B.
THIES, J.		WEGELEIN, A.
THIES, JOHN H.	VOLKMAN, G.	WEBER, JUSTUS.
TIECK, HEINRICH C.	VONEIFF, J.	WEGNER, J. H.
THAU, FRANZ.	VOGEL, J. R.	WEGNER, A., M. D.
TORSCH, FRED. A.	VOGEL, PHIL R.	WEHRKAMP, L.
TORSCH, E. L.	VOGLER, JEROME.	WERNEBURG.
TEXTOR, ANTON.	VORHAUER, WM.	WEHRHANE, KARL.
TOLLE, H.	VEES, HENRY.	WANNEWEISCH, CHAS.
TURNER, J. J.	VOLZ, JOHN.	WEHR, FREDK.
TURNER, L. J.	VON KAPFF, H.	WENCK, E. E.
TOMZ, C. B.	VON COLLEN, J. C.	WINKLEMAN, J. H.
	VONDERHORST, H. R.	WIESSNER, JOHN F.
Active, 1908.	VONDERHORST, H.	WIENER, MORRIS, M.
	HERM.	D.
THOMAS, HENRY.	VON LINGEN, GEO. A.	WILMS, CHAS.
THOMAS, JOHN HENRY.		WEIL, ALBERT.
THURN, HERBERT J.	Active, 1908.	WILLE, CHAS.
TJARKS, JOHN.		WEYFORTH, B.
TRAPPE, AUG. F.	VOCKE, HENRY B.	WAGNER, B. L.
	VON HARTZ, CARL.	WATTENSCHIEDT,
Deceased or Resigned	VON HEINE, HENRY G.	EWALT.
from 1851 to 1908.	VON MAREES, HANS.	WALPERT, F.
		WEIDEMAN, T.
UHRLAUB, HERMAN.	Deceased or Resigned	WENZING, O.
UHRIG, JOHN.	from 1851 to 1908.	WESSEL, HENRY.
ULRICH, F. W.		WEISE, EDW. H.
ULLRICH, JOHN.	WEIL, GEO.	WEAVER, WM. H.
UNVERZAGT, GEO. B.	WAGNER, PHIL.	WENDLER, JOHN.
UMBACH, GEO. W.	WAGNER, CASPAR.	WEILBACHER, PAUL.

WIENCKE, A. G.	WATTENSCHIEDT,	WIEMAN, LEOPOLD H.
WIESEL, JOHN M.	CHRIST, R.	WIESSNER, GEORGE F.
WACKERHAUSEN, WM.	WATTENSCHIEDT, R.	WIESSNER, HENRY F.
G.	WEBER, AUGUST.	WILKENS, REINHARD.
WACHTER, FRANK C.	WEBER, CHARLES, JR.	WINDFELDER, GEORGE.
WHALEN, FRANK.	WEBER, F. H.	WISCHMEYER, EDWARD.
WIEGAND, CHAS.	WEGNER, JULIUS.	WITTMER, MICHAEL.
WEIGAND, PHIL.	WEHE, ALFRED.	WOLF, HENRY J.
WARNER, C. HOPEWELL	WEHR, AUGUST.	WOLFF, OSCAR.
WEHRENBURG, F.	WEHR, HARRY.	
WILHELM, L. R.	WEHR, MRS. JOHANNA.	Deceased or Resigned
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WITTE, F.	WEIL, LOUIS.	
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Active, 1908.	Jr.	ZEUL, CONRAD.
	WENZING, HERMAN.	ZEUL, JOHN.
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